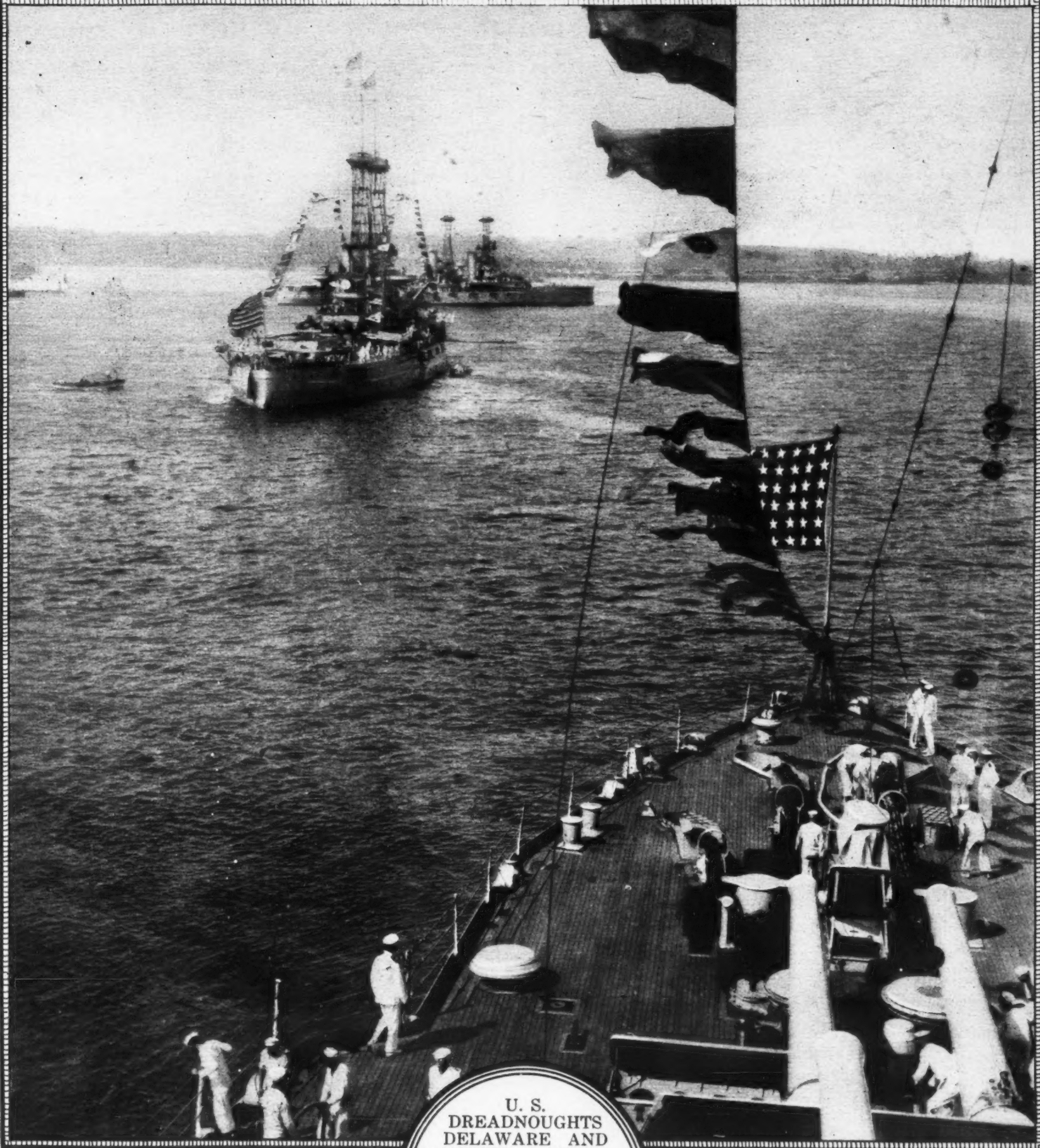


MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

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U. S.
DREADNOUGHTS
DELAWARE AND
NORTH DAKOTA,
BEDECKED WITH
FLAGS AND
BUNTING, CASTING
ANCHOR AT
COLON, PAN-
AMA.
(© International.)

In this Issue:
**LATEST PHOTOGRAPHS
FROM BOLSHEVIST RUSSIA
PALACE OF
THE SULTAN
HUNGARY RAGES AT
PEACE TREATY**

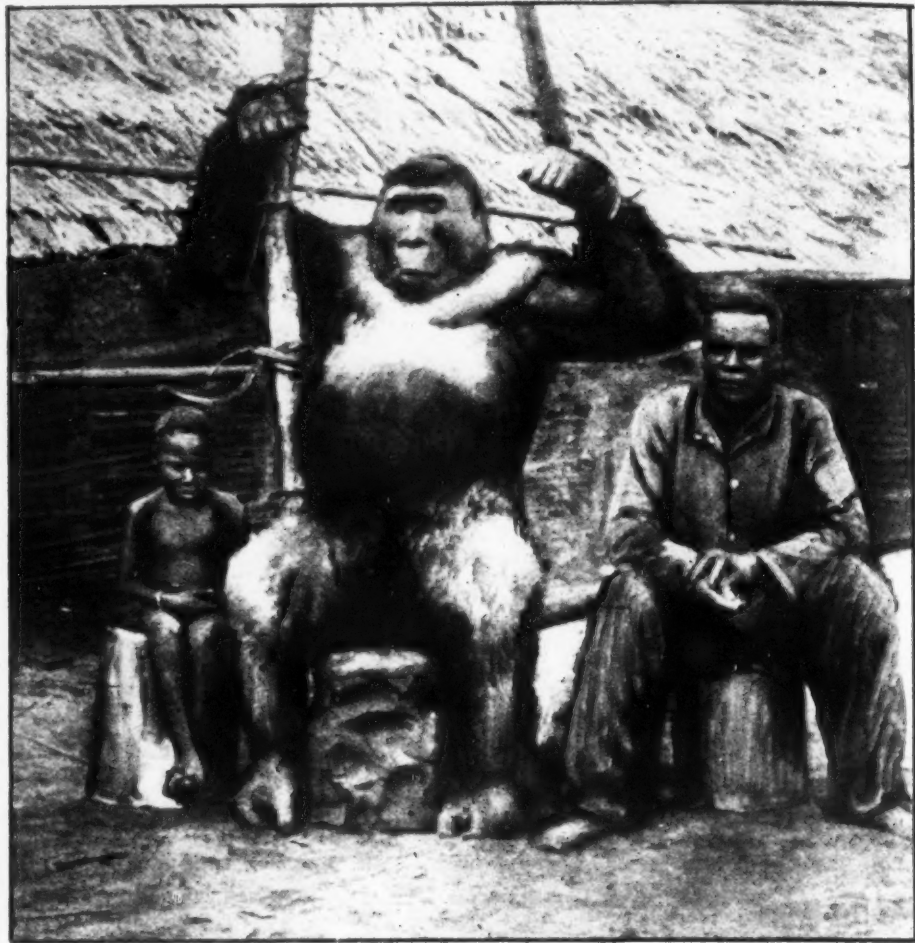


**BASEBALL STARS IN
TRAINING
CAIRO TO CAPE
AIR FLIGHT
MARASH, PLACE
OF MASSACRE**
And Other Interesting Features

Flashlights



Striking photograph of horse and rider, just before the former fell. The photographer snapped the picture at the precise instant before the fall. The rider was skillful and he and his mount both escaped serious injury.



Giant gorilla killed after a terrific fight in the forest of Bambio in Africa. The size of the monster can be best appreciated by comparing him with the negro man and child seated beside the dead body. The brute had a height of about nine feet, and even after the internal organs had been removed the frame weighed over 650 pounds. One of his hands alone weighed more than eleven pounds. The animal is the fiercest and strongest of the monkey tribe and can easily tear a man apart with his bare hands. The death of the gorilla here pictured was an occasion of great rejoicing, and a feast lasting several days took place, to which members of the tribe came from far and near. The gorilla is a troublesome neighbor to any village and causes great destruction by his raids. Sometimes when his depredations get beyond bearing a gathering of the villagers takes place and a hunt is organized. This is seldom successful except at the expense of the lives of a number of the hunters. The gorilla has, however, his milder moments, and there is a legend among the elders of the tribes that if the brute comes across a man wandering in the forest he will not kill him unless resistance is offered. He will turn him about, examine him curiously and after a while let him go. (© L'Illustration.)



THE TINY TOM THUMB HOUSEHOLD AND MINIATURE FURNITURE USED BY THE "SMALLEST COUPLE ON EARTH." THE FURNITURE IS TO BE PUT IN A SPECIAL MUSEUM AT MIDDLEBORO, MASS. THE LITTLE MAN HERE SEEN IS COUNT MAGRI, THE SECOND HUSBAND OF MRS. TOM THUMB. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

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What This Week's Pictures Tell

MASSACRE AT MARASH

THE Turkish nature does not change, as is evident by the massacres of Armenians that have been carried on for many weeks past at Marash in Cilicia. It is estimated that more than 5,000 Armenian men, women and children were slaughtered.

Seventeen workers of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East had a nerve-wracking experience, being shut up for twenty-two days without outside communication in a mission compound at Marash.

They were under a constant rain of lead, while French troops, aided by Armenians, battled with Turkish Nationalists for possession of the city, more than half of which was burned during the engagement, which brought about a terrible loss of life.

The story is told in the diary of the Rev. C. T. S. Crathern, a Boston Y. M. C. A. Secretary, who went through the siege and arrival at Adana on Feb. 15.

Mr. Crathern, Paul Snyder, Miss Helen Schultz of Reading, Pa., a French Lieutenant and two Armenians attempted to leave Marash by automobile for Aintab Jan. 20, but were driven back to Marash by a fusillade of bullets, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Crathern displayed the American flag.

The Turks had been showing resentment of French occupation of Marash and other cities for many weeks, Mr. Crathern reports, and Algerian troops were engaged in a skirmish with Turkish bandits when an American automobile appeared and drew fire from the Turks. Mr. Crathern's diary says that on Jan. 21 he found Marash with its bazaars and shops closed and the Turks engaged in talking in small groups throughout the city.

At noon shots were heard by the relief workers, indicating that the long-threatened clash in the city had started. The French arrested several important Turkish officials, which, it was presumed, brought about disorders at Aros. Shooting soon began in all parts of the city. A French sentinel guarding an American hospital was killed, and another French soldier was wounded.

Sniping continued throughout the night, and the Americans were wakened on the 22d by the sound of guns and flashes from exploding shells. An attack was made on the American hospital, the doctors and nurses having a narrow escape.

Fighting continued on the 23d, and through his field glasses Mr. Crathern said he could see Armenians fleeing through the streets before the Turks, who shot them down, while Turkish snipers on the hills about the city shot at Armenians attempting to leave Marash.

The diary says in part:

"It was pitiful to see them throw up their hands and scream while attempting to escape. We watched them fleeing over the hills until they reached our compound, some dropping wounded and others staggering into the mission grounds with wild eyes and purple faces, telling of the awful massacre just beginning."

VOLSTEAD LAW ATTACKED

WITHOUT warning, an effort was made in the House on Feb. 25 to repeal the Volstead law, enforcing prohibition. Representative Igoe of Missouri, Democrat, made the motion, which was lost by a vote of 80 to 39.

When an item of \$4,500,000 for the enforcement of the prohibition law was reached in the legislative appropriation bill, now under consideration, Mr. Igoe moved to strike out this provision and insert his repeal amendment. The "drys" were alarmed for a moment, and when Representative Tilson of Connecticut, who occupied the chair, ruled

the amendment was in order, they sent out a hurry call for members.

"I believe that this law has been violated so often since it went into effect that if it were strictly enforced there would be more of the adult population of the United States in jail than outside," said Representative Igoe.

"The States which have local option laws are going to throw the whole burden of enforcement on the Federal Government, and they might as well, because it is apparent from events in Michigan that State officers will be compelled to do so by overzealous Federal agents. Now, of course if this law is repealed it will be sad news to the Anti-Saloon League. It would stop its efforts to 'touch' the American people in a 'drive' for funds ostensibly to enforce it, but actually to defeat all candidates for office, local, State and national, who will not do its bidding.

"Any farmer who has cider containing in excess of one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol and who acquired this excess either naturally or artificially since Jan. 17, 1920, is guilty.

"Any housewife who has made any kind of beverage since Jan. 17 containing more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol is guilty.

"Any one who makes beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol is guilty.

"Any one who has in his possession any formula or substance designed or intended for use in making beer or wine or brandy is guilty.

"Any one who carries a drink, even from his home and from a supply which he may lawfully have, is guilty. I read yesterday that a man in Virginia was arrested for having on his person a hot water bottle full of whisky. I suppose the inspectors will now have to inspect all the hot water bottles in the country. This dangerous perversion of the use of the hot water bottle must stop. Perhaps it might be well to make it a crime to have a hot water bottle anywhere except in one's home.

"Any one who gives another a drink except in the home of the giver is guilty.

"Any one who buys a drink is as guilty as the seller."

FLOUR FOR EUROPE

UNLESS Congress authorizes a loan of \$50,000,000 to finance sales of food to Poland and other parts of Europe now on the verge of starvation, 5,000,000 barrels of soft wheat flour may be sent there on credit by the Federal Grain Corporation.

It has been impossible to sell this flour for cash in the United States, said Julius Barnes, head of the corporation, testifying March 5 before the House Rules Committee on conditions in famished Europe. Mr. Barnes said he had authority to send the flour on credit, but he hoped the loans requested would be supplied by Congress. If this were done, he said, there was more likelihood that neutral countries would co-operate. Great Britain, he understood, would appropriate 50 per cent. of what the United States authorizes, up to \$50,000,000, and in addition has offered to transport food supplies free of cost to European countries.

"If we merely extend credits through the Grain Corporation," he said, "we can only furnish flour, while by the other plans other food supplies, such as rye and barley, could be sent abroad."

American housewives have continually refused to buy the soft wheat flour held by the Federal Grain Corporation, though it retails at \$10.75 a barrel, Mr. Barnes said. They demand hard wheat flour instead, with the result that the latter has steadily risen in price.

The Rules Committee, it was said, will report a rule giving the relief bill right of way in the House.

The worst picture of conditions in

Poland was presented by William R. Castel, Jr., in charge of the State Department in Central European divisions. He read a report received from State Department investigators which told of extreme suffering and deaths from lack of food and asserted that the Bolsheviks are sending typhus victims in armored cars to the Polish border and from there allowing them to drift for themselves into Polish territory.

The witness said that Austria, Armenia and Poland are suffering also from lack of fuel and that only prompt relief from this country would prevent a greater number of deaths.

Miss Lois Downs, a Y. M. C. A. worker recently returned from Poland, told of conditions there in January. She pleaded with the committee to extend aid without delay, and told Representative Fess, who questioned the policy of further aid by the United States, that humanity called for assistance to the starving despite high taxes.

HORTHY, REGENT OF HUNGARY

AT a meeting of the Hungarian National Assembly on March 1, Admiral Nicholas Horthy was elected as Protector of Hungary. The choice was made amid great enthusiasm.

Protector Horthy is a picturesque figure, and he may yet play a prominent rôle because of the ends he has in view. He was born in 1868. When he entered the Austrian Navy he speedily established a reputation as a torpedo expert. When the war broke out he was Captain of a battleship, but it was as Captain of the fast cruiser Novar that he established his name as a daring commander and adventurer in sea warfare.

He was prominently connected with a series of daring raids, but it was principally as leader of the small squadron which broke through the Allies' lines at the Strait of Otranto that he became famous. He sank several small allied ships and brought his own squadron safely back, though he himself was wounded in action. For these and other services he was promoted Admiral.

Later, during the armistice period, he founded the national army which marched into Budapest when the Rumanians evacuated that city. This was the national army which has since achieved notoriety as the army of reaction.

Personally Horthy is a man of fine appearance and has the reputation of being a "great gentleman and Hungarian nabob." Whether he is so reactionary as reports say may be doubted. His own army is under his own control, while the so-called volunteer army, composed mostly of officers, is under control of his opponents.

How far Horthy sympathizes with the political army which seems to operate indiscriminately against Jews, Socialists and Liberals, is not known. Horthy's main political object is Hapsburg restoration. Hungary is overwhelmingly monarchist and the appointment of the Protector is merely provisional until after the Peace Treaty has been signed. Indeed, Horthy stands resolutely for the restoration of former King Charles or his eldest son Otto, and some say he is ambitious enough to prefer Otto, as then he would become regent.

Such a policy is, of course, diametrically opposed to that of the Allies, who have expressly forbidden any Hapsburg restoration, but it may well be that in addition to his notoriety as a naval officer and reactionary, he may achieve still greater publicity by flouting the Allies on the monarchist question, once the Peace Treaty has been satisfactorily disposed of.

TURKEY'S DEFIANT ATTITUDE

IT was reported from London, March 10, that the Supreme Council had recommended very sharp measures to impress upon Turkey that the Allies are determined to have Turkey comply with the armistice terms and treat the Armenians and other subject races

in accordance with the ideals of Western civilization.

To this end the council is believed to have ordered certain important points in European and Asiatic Turkey occupied by allied naval and military forces. It seems doubtful whether any direct punitive action against Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Turkish commander in Asiatic Turkey, has yet been decided on, but it seems likely that such action is to be held in abeyance until the effect of the occupation of the strategic point indicated above is observed.

Should a decision be made to round up Kemal and his forces, however, it is thought likely that the task will be entrusted to the Greek Army now occupying Smyrna and the surrounding district, whose services M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, is said to have offered the council on behalf of his Government. This army is estimated at 90,000 men, while it is presumed Kemal's forces do not exceed 40,000.

Meanwhile the Turkish treaty seems far from completed, and it is reported that the existing draft will be materially amended.

It became known that the military demonstration at Constantinople would probably take the form of allied military control of certain Turkish Governmental activities—very likely of the War Department, among others.

The conferees were careful to make it clear that this did not mean the taking over of the Turkish Government at the outset and would not in the future if Turkey showed an inclination to abide by the terms of the armistice and cease massacres.

The fears of some that the conference's military demonstration at Constantinople would lead to further massacres among the unprotected in Armenia and Cilicia have been considerably allayed by the attitude of M. Venizelos. He is represented as being confident that a stern show at Constantinople would bring the Turk to his senses. Those joining in this attitude are certain that the Turkish Government has enough control over Mustapha Kemal to prevent his troops from committing excesses in Asia Minor.

Should this policy be adopted, the Greeks will risk more than any other nationals, as there are 1,500,000 Greeks in Asia Minor.

A French force is bound for Cilician territory to the number of 7,000.

CAPE TO CAIRO BY AIR

WHILE Cecil Rhodes was not permitted to see a Cape to Cairo Railway become a reality, the British Government at the beginning of 1920 was ready to begin a regular aviation service between these two widely separated points in Africa.

The total flying distance is about 5,200 miles, most of it over the trackless jungle of equatorial Africa, yet the official announcement of the enterprise places the actual flying time at fifty-two hours, or, say, a week flying eight hours a day.

Throughout the year 1919 three British exploring parties were at work surveying and preparing the route, building aerodromes, acquiring landing fields from local chiefs—a year of hard and dangerous work of which the world knew little or nothing. Immediately after the armistice with Turkey in the Autumn of 1918 Sir J. M. Salmond of the Air Ministry seized the favorable opportunity to select parties to survey possible air routes across Africa. In December three parties, each consisting of six officers and the necessary assistants, went to work, each on a separate section of the route. The northern section, from Cairo to Nimule in the Sudan, about 1,500 miles, was in charge of a party under Major Long; the central section, from Nimule to Abercorn in Rhodesia, over 900 miles, was surveyed by Major Emmett, a well-known big game hunter from India; the southern stretch of 2,000 miles, from Abercorn to Cape Town, was covered by a party under Major Court-Treath, who had previously traveled through the Sahara to Timbuctou.

As a result of a year's hard work by these pioneers in the African wilderness, the most uninviting region for airmen in the whole world is now traversed by a fully equipped route, with aerodromes or landing grounds at intervals of 200 miles or less from the mouth of the Nile to the Cape of Good Hope.

Curious Phases of Events in Switzerland and Paris

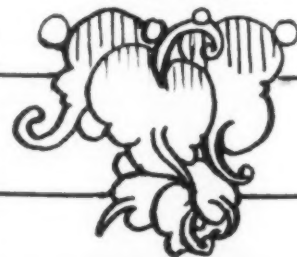
Child patients at Dr. Planta's open-air sanitarium at St. Moritz, Switzerland. The advocates of fresh air as a means of preserving or regaining health may find reinforcement for their theories in this picture. The children are thinly clad, and in some cases almost without any clothing, and the temperature often hovers about zero. Yet here they are enjoying a sledding party, and apparently do not suffer from the cold.

(© International.)



Children at a Swiss sanitarium attending lessons in the open air. The elevation is high and the temperature extremely cold, but if the children are conscious of any discomfort they do not show it in their faces. The treatment is said to be extremely efficacious, and a remarkable percentage of cures is reported. St. Moritz is a great Winter pleasure and health resort and the air, if cold, is very dry.

(© International.)



Funeral at Paris of Gaby Deslys, the actress, well known on the stages of Europe and America. She died recently after a long and distressing illness. Perhaps in no other capital of the world than Paris would such a scene be possible. The hearse was covered with flowers sent by friends and admirers, and thousands of Parisians turned out to pay the last tribute. She had accumulated a considerable fortune, which was willed by her to the poor of Marseilles, her native city.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Interesting Happenings in Spain, England and Poland



Photograph which has just arrived in this country showing the King and Queen of Spain among the workmen of a new plant that had just been opened in Madrid. Whatever the troubles that have swept over Spain, chiefly disputes between capital and labor, there is no denying the remarkable popularity of the royal family. The King is democratic and approachable, and the Queen, formerly Princess Ena of England, is said to be the most beautiful Queen in Europe.

(© Wide World Photos.)



A great crowd of enthusiastic spectators witnessed the revival of an old custom at Ashbourne, Derbyshire, England, on Feb. 17, when a game of football was played in the river at that place. The teams, which could have as many players as they chose, were divided into the "Upwards" and the "Downwards" according to the position they faced. The "Downwards" are here shown making a determined attack. The game was rough and the water cold, but the ardor of both players and onlookers was at fever heat.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



German soldiers laying wreaths on statue of Kaiser Wilhelm I. in Danzig before evacuating that city. The great seaport on the Vistula, that had immense commercial and political value to Germany, passed from its control in January, when it became a free city under the supervision of the League of Nations. The Germans constitute the moneyed mercantile class of the city, and their rights are safeguarded. The predominating influence henceforth will be Polish.

(© Kadel & Herbert.)

American Soldiers Serving in Montenegro and Siberia



DETACHMENT OF THE 31ST AMERICAN INFANTRY GUARDING A SECTION OF THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILROAD IN VICINITY OF VLADIVOSTOK.

(Photos © American Red Cross Official.)



An American flag being presented to Major E. J. Swift (centre) by grateful Montenegrin soldiers in recognition of American aid. There was no American flag to be obtained in Montenegro, so a colored poster was used with the flag pictured upon it as a pattern.



American sentry guarding a tunnel on the Trans-Siberian Railroad. The cold and snow make his work arduous. United States soldiers are now being withdrawn through the port of Vladivostok, and in a short time all of them will be on their way home.



A remarkable photograph of the varied types of soldiers who make up the international police of Vladivostok. They are used for patrolling the streets and keeping order in that disturbed seaport. Left to right are a Russian, Japanese infantryman, Japanese sailor, American marine, American bluejacket, Czechoslovak, Italian, British, American, Japanese and Russian regular. The influence of the Bolshevik Government has reached across Siberia and a Soviet form of municipal rule has been established in Vladivostok.

Americans Under Fire During Armenian Massacres



ON TOP OF HILL IS THE NEAR EAST RELIEF MISSION COMPOUND, WHERE AMERICAN RELIEF WORKERS AND THEIR CHARGES WERE BESIEGED FOR THREE WEEKS WHILE TURKISH SOLDIERS MASSACRED ARMENIANS BY THOUSANDS.



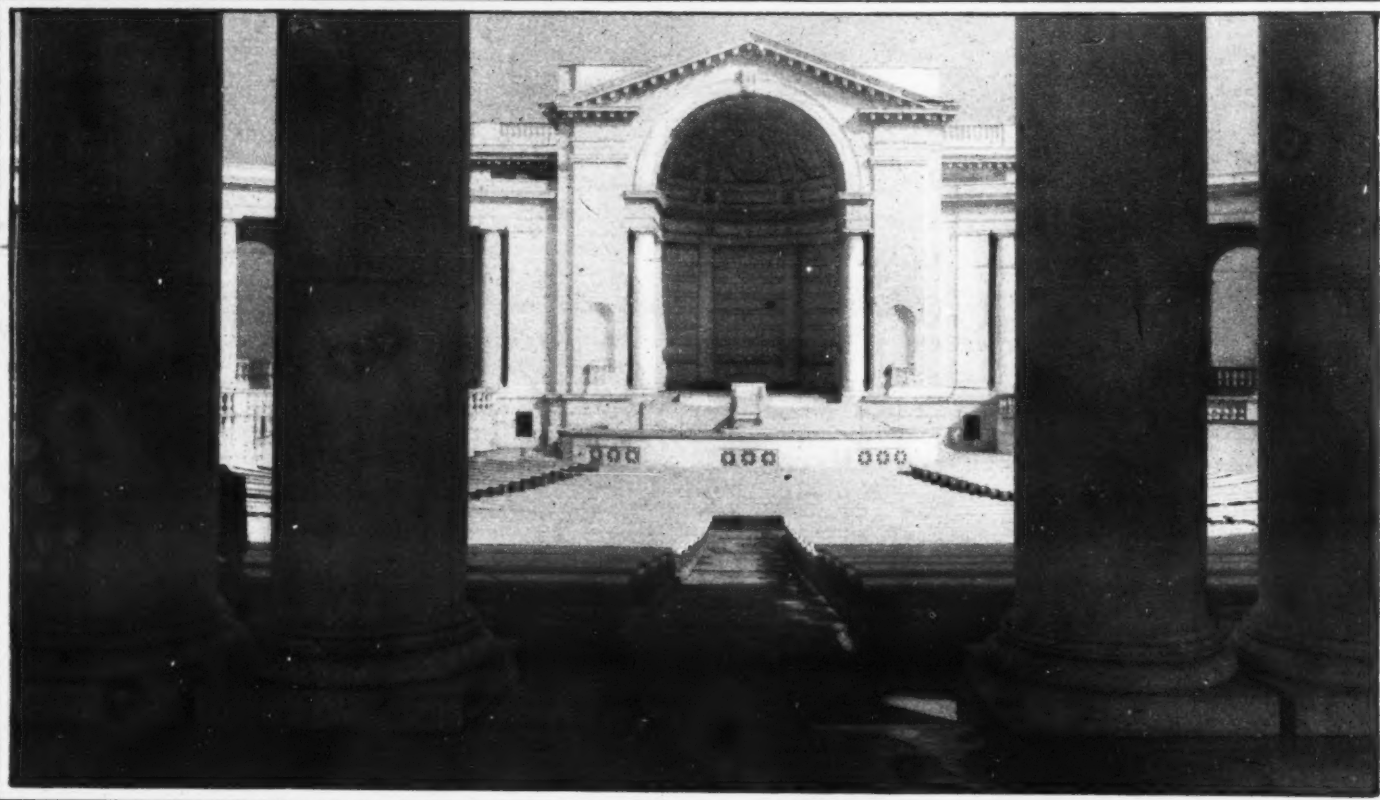
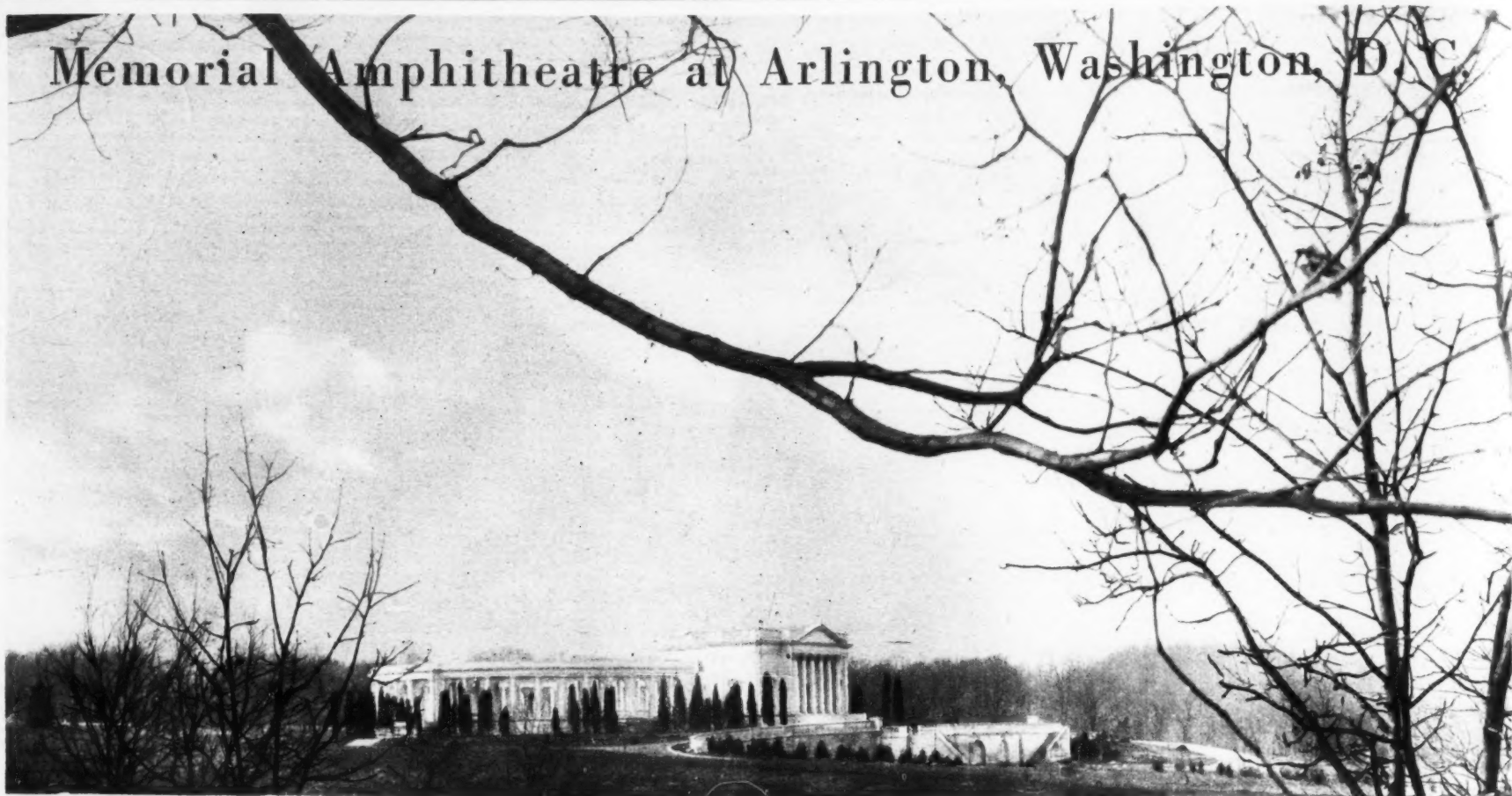
ARMENIAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN WHO ESCAPED THE MASSACRE WAITING TO RECEIVE FOOD.

Once more the world has been shocked by the news that Armenians by the thousands have fallen victims to the ferocity of the Turks. At Marash, in Cilicia, in the latter days of January, an unprovoked attack began, and for three weeks a veritable reign of terror existed, while Armenian men, women and children were hunted out and shot down by the Turkish Nationalist troops. The French troops in the

vicinity were too small to prevent the catastrophe. American relief workers in their compound near the city were under a constant rain of bullets while the murders were in progress. The arrival of French reinforcements finally enabled surviving Armenians to escape to a place of safety outside the city, and some of them are here seen waiting for the rations doled out by the relief workers.

(Photos © International.)

Memorial Amphitheatre at Arlington, Washington, D. C.

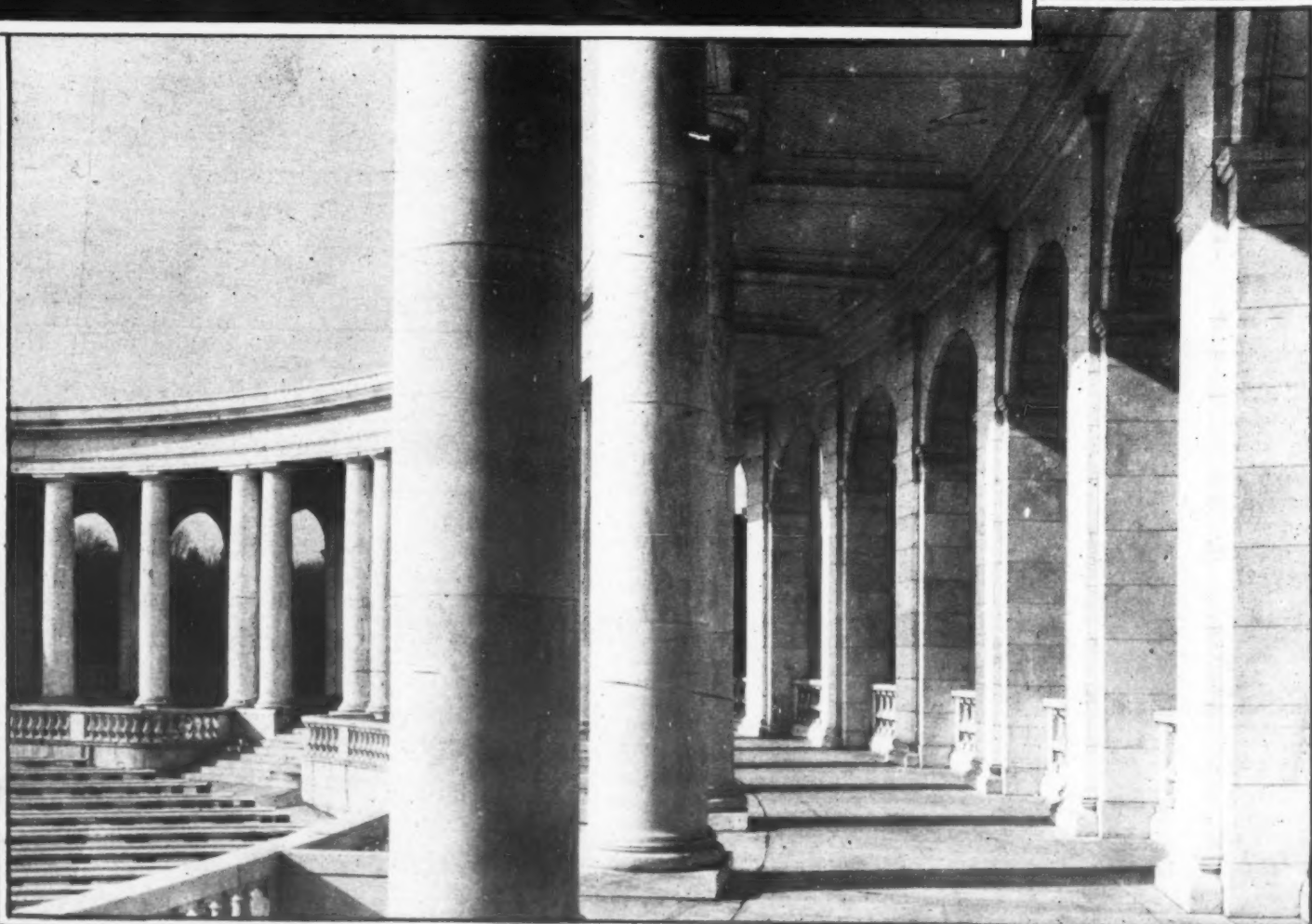


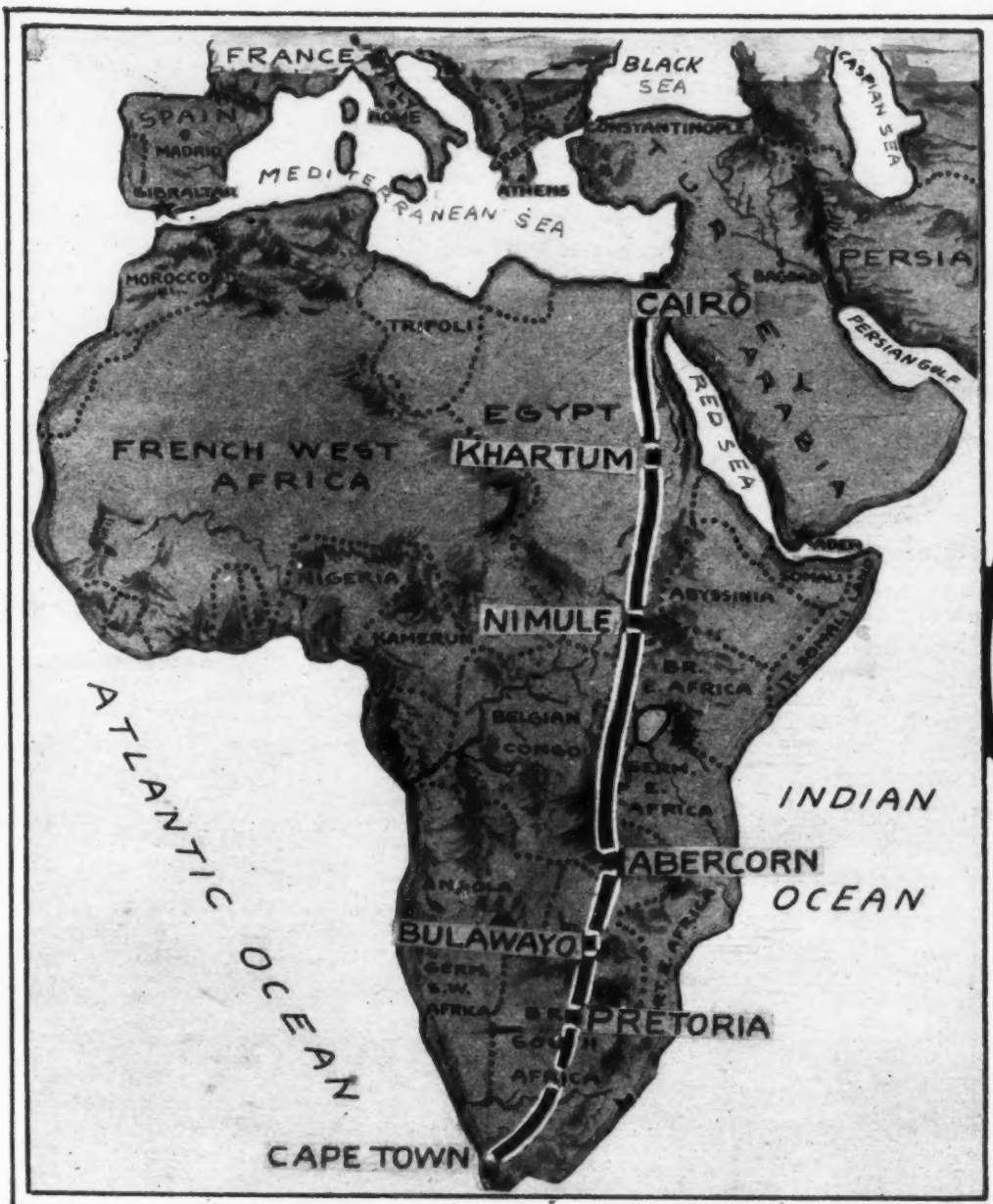
The National Cemetery at Arlington at the nation's capital is the resting place of many of the nation's most distinguished dead. Its most beautiful feature is the Amphitheatre herewith shown, designed for memorial services in honor of those who have nobly served their country.

(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)

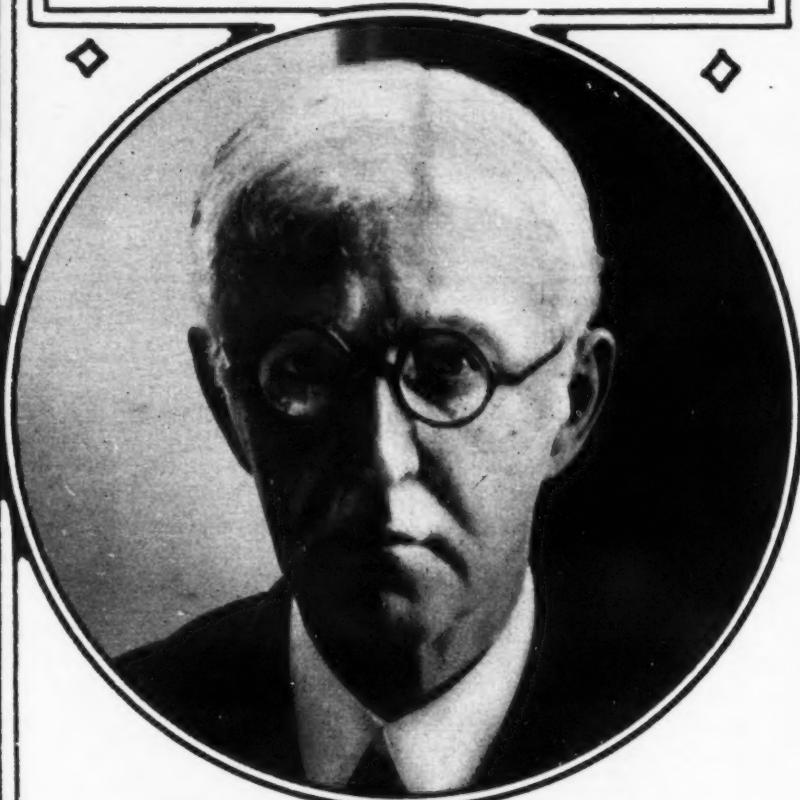
Near view of the Amphitheatre dedicated to the nation's heroic dead, showing stage where memorial services are held.

Cloister of the Amphitheatre built of American marble and costing \$825,000, now nearing completion.



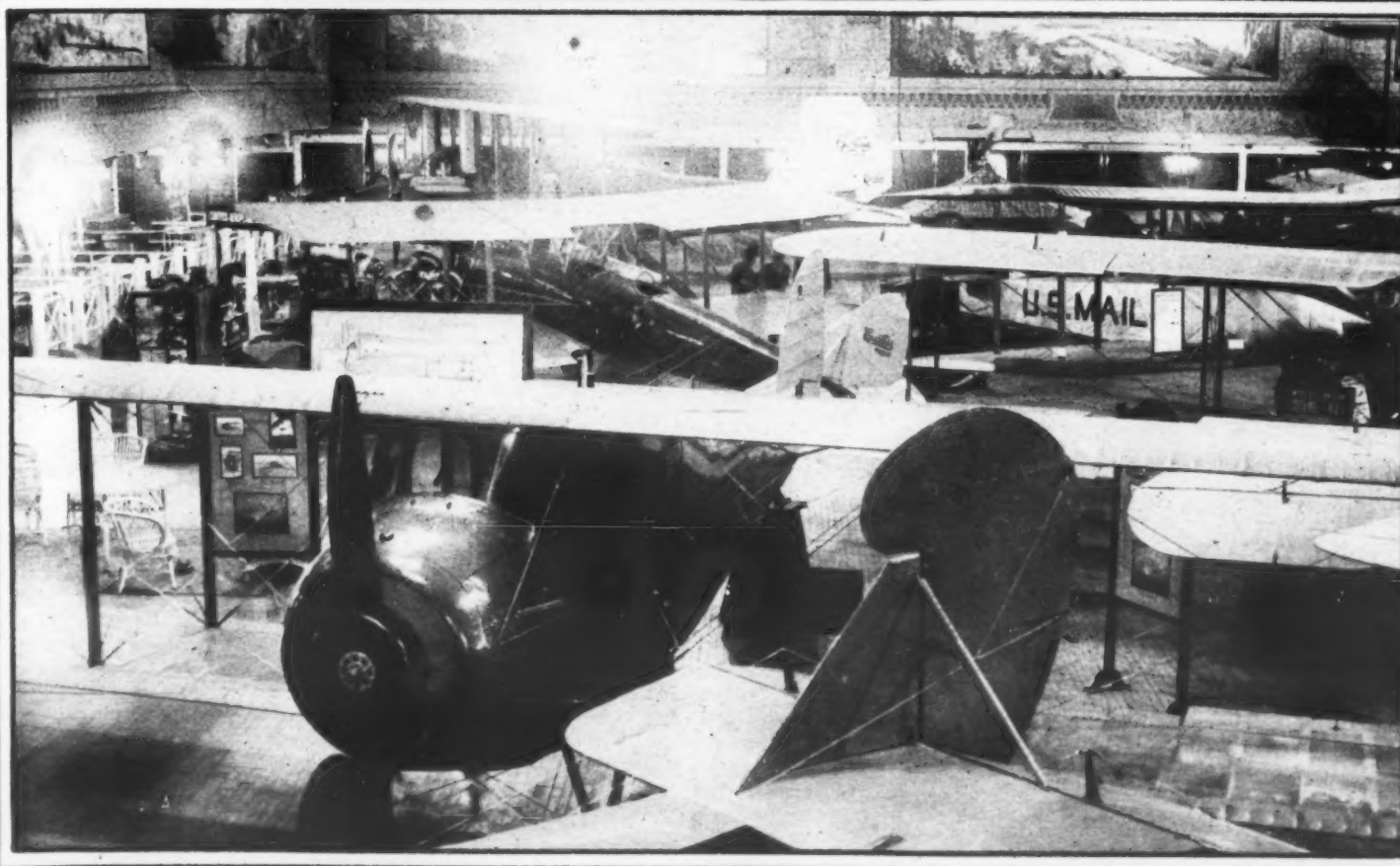
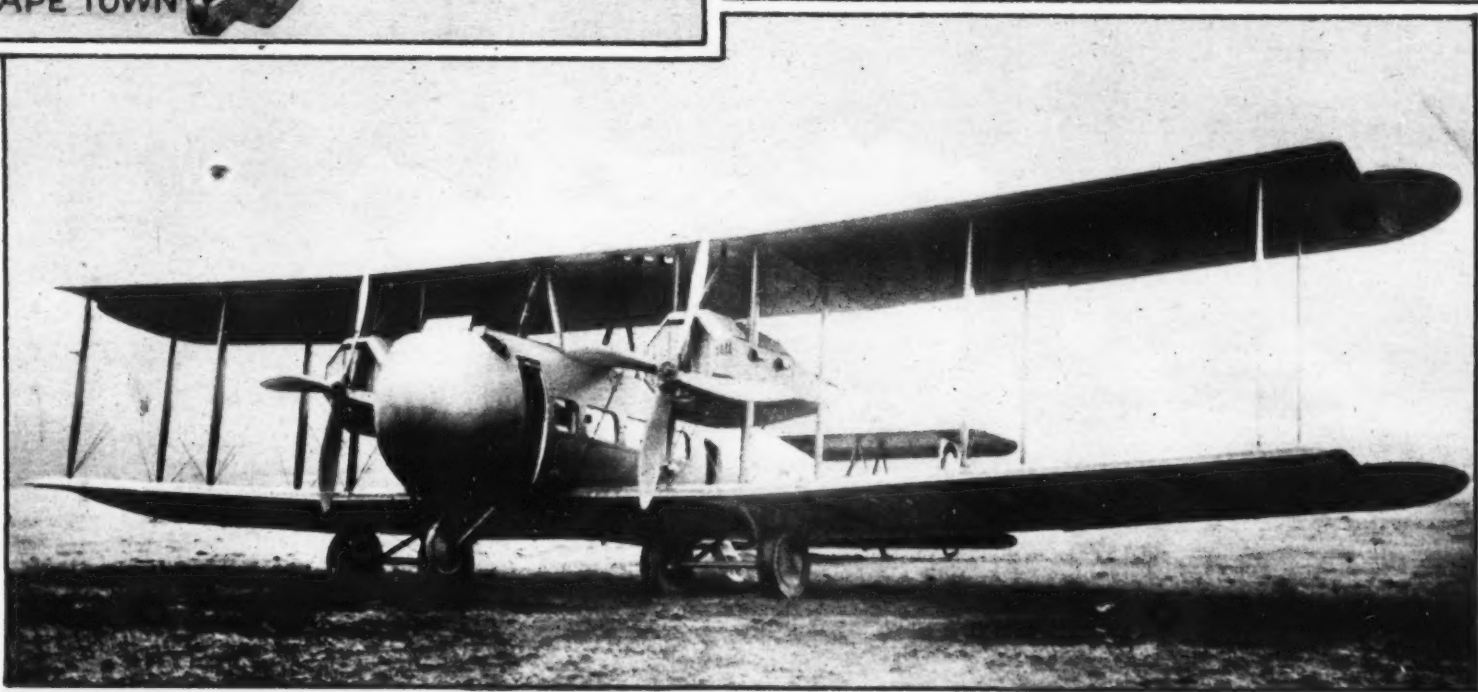


Long Distance Air Flight from Cairo to the Cape, Africa



DR. PETER CHALMERS MITCHELL,
distinguished scientist, taking part in flight from
Cairo to Cape.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

(Above.) Map showing the route to be followed in the proposed aviation flight from Cairo to the Cape, Africa. The total flying distance is 5,200 miles. It is figured that the actual flying time under average conditions will be about fifty-two hours.

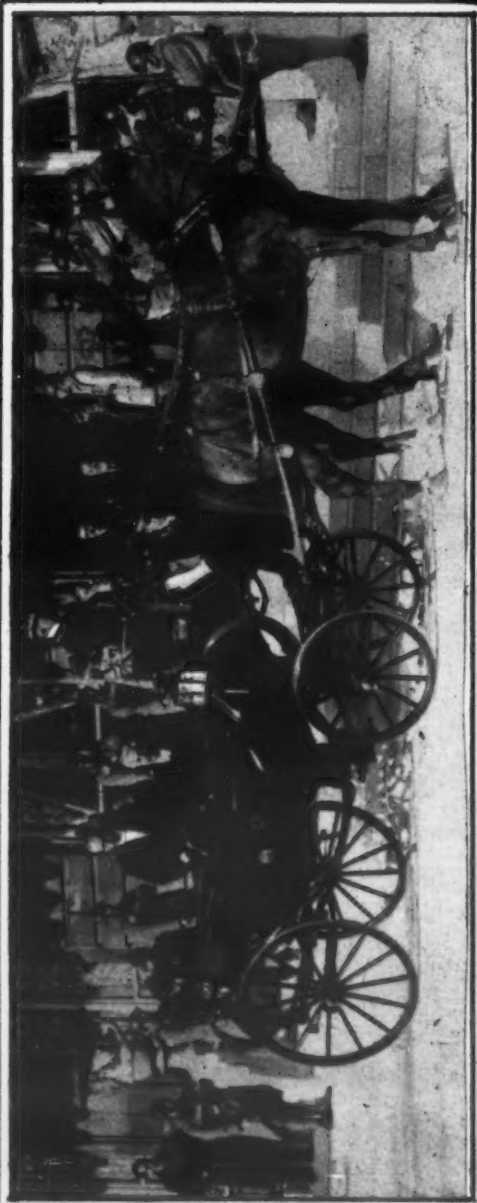


Huge Vickers-Vimy passenger machine at Cairo, Egypt, where it was being "tuned up" for the last leg of the flight to Cairo. It had successfully negotiated the first stage from London to Cairo.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

General view of Aero-nautical Show at the 71st Regiment Armory, New York. It is an impressive demonstration of the vast strides that have been made of late in the field of aviation. Mail, commercial and individual machines are shown, together with latest types of motors.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Deschanel Becomes President of France



PAUL DESCHANEL, the eminent statesman who was elected on Jan. 17, 1920, as President of France, assumed the duties of his high station a month later. The picture at the left shows him arriving with M. Millerand, the French Premier, at the Elysee to take the reins of state. The picture below, taken at the Hotel de Ville, is noteworthy because it shows standing together four Presidents of the Republic. At the left of the group, directly facing the reader,

is Emile Loubet, who was President from 1899 to 1906 and who did much to promote cordial feeling between England and France. Beside him at right is Paul Deschanel, the newly inducted President. Next in the group is Raymond Poincare, who during the war has been a tower of strength to the Allied cause. The last figure of the four is Clement Fallieres, who became President in 1906 and was exceedingly popular because of his democratic demeanor.



English Royal Family in Varied Activities



KING GEORGE OF ENGLAND AND QUEEN MARY IN STATE ROBES AND WEARING HISTORIC CROWNS OF ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS. (© Vandyk, Ltd.)



Queen Mary in conventional dress, photographed at the opening of the new building of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society. (© Central News.)

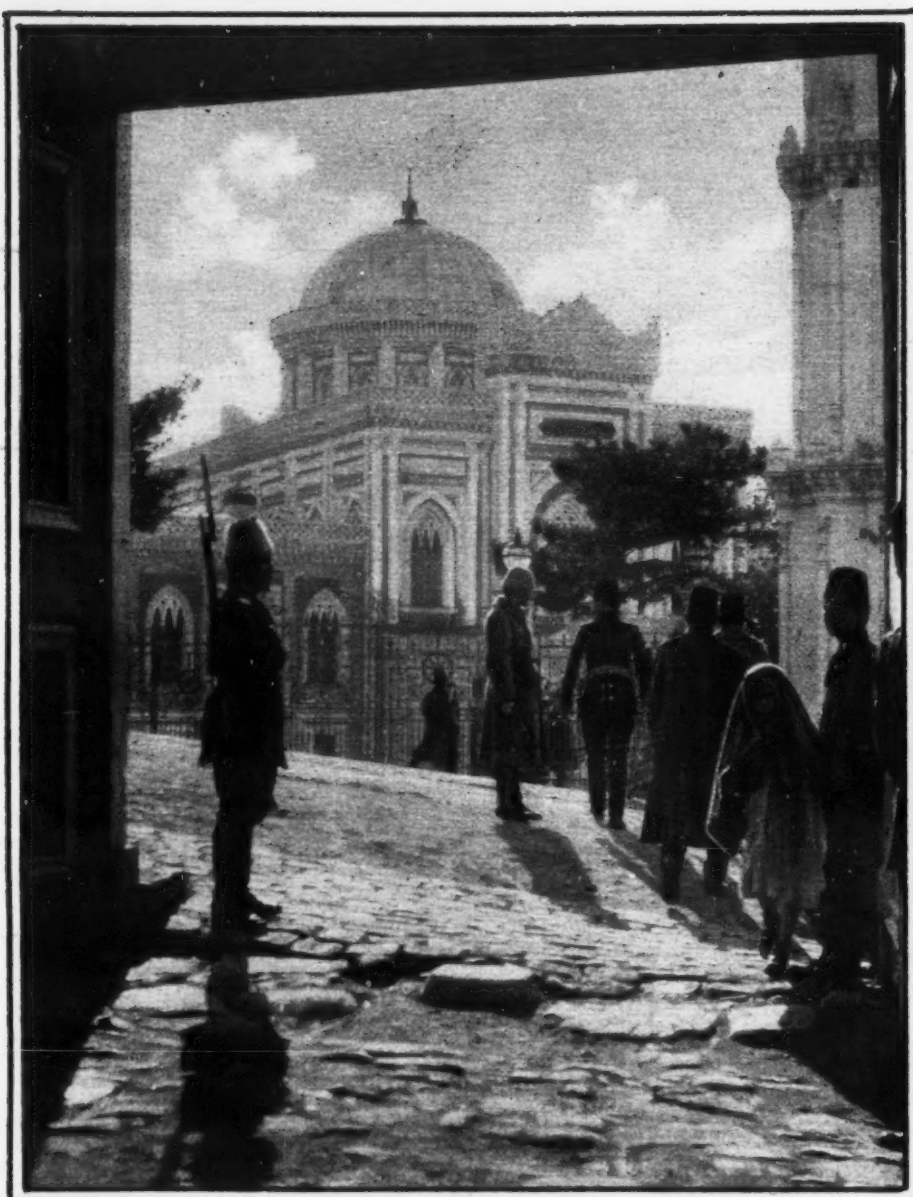


King George leaving church after attending a wedding at St. Margaret's, Westminster, followed by his mother, Dowager Queen Alexandra, and his daughter, Princess Mary. (© Underwood & Underwood.)



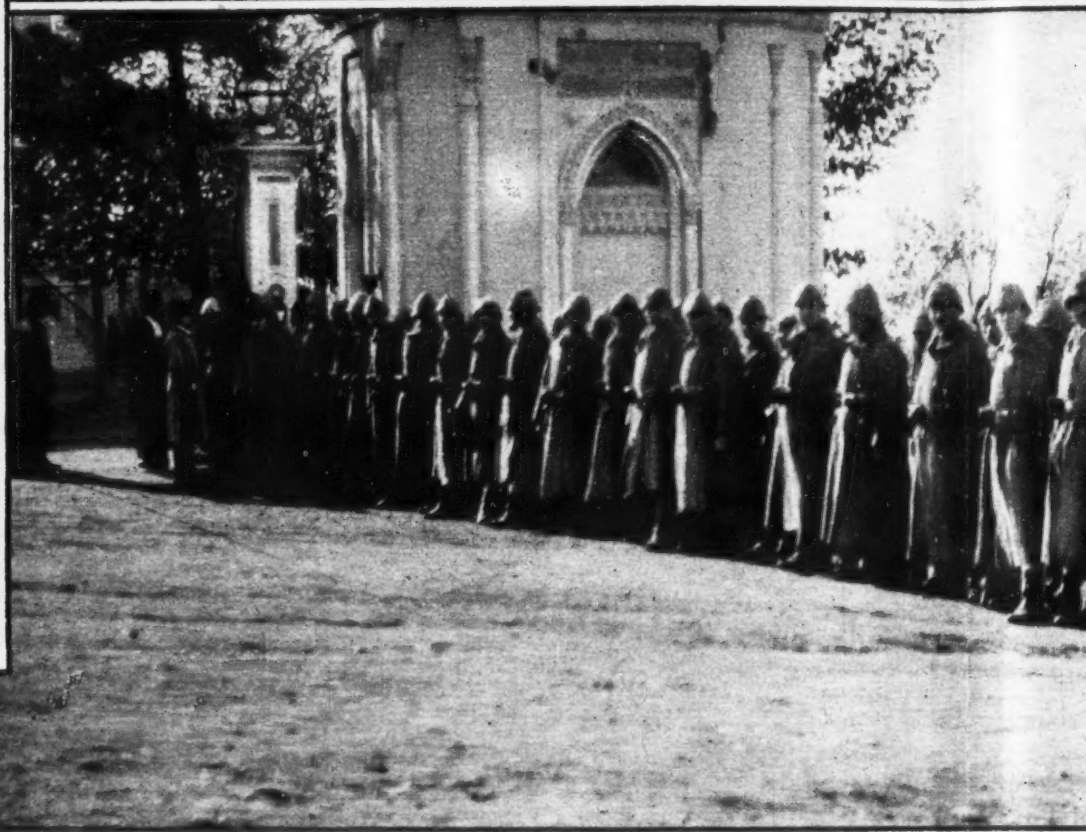
King George in khaki, as he was often seen by his soldiers while they were battling on the Western front.

Sultan's Palace, Aids and Guard



The Sultan's private mosque, only a few hundred feet away from the Yildiz Kiosk. It is called the Mosque of Hamidieh. Every Friday the Sultan, Mohammed VI., spends some time there at his private devotions. (© International.)

THE accompanying group of pictures is remarkable not only for their interesting features recently the imperial palace and environs were hedged about with the strictest precaution have been tabooed under severe penalties. But even the most backward and reactionary the Ottoman dynasty is no longer an exception. The Turkish question is now engrossing the sion of every other. The situation is full of complexities and changes in the solution of the p expert at his age-old game of playing off the different Governments against each other, and the Allies. The proposition to leave the Turk in control of Constantinople has awakened a fl ment, however, desires to keep him there, because it fears the effect of his expulsion on the M his retention, because it fears that otherwise Great Britain, with its fleet, would have an und massacre of Armenians is carried on in Cilicia and elsewhere



THE SULTAN'S PERSONAL GUARD STANDING ALONG THE ROUTE TO THE MOSQUE OF HAMIDIEH. THEY ARE PICKED MEN AND SWORN. (© International.)



BODYGUARD OF THE SULTAN LINED UP AT THE GATE OF THE ROYAL PALACE, LEADING INTO THE CITY. AT LEFT CAN BE SEEN A PART OF THE PALACE, SHOWING ITS ARCHITECTURAL BEAUTY.

The Sultan of Turkey, Mohammed VI. (at left), in his throne room talking with Major Davis Arnold, Director General of Near East Relief. The Sultan is approachable and genial, and under his rule many of the restrictions formerly in vogue have been relaxed. (© International.)

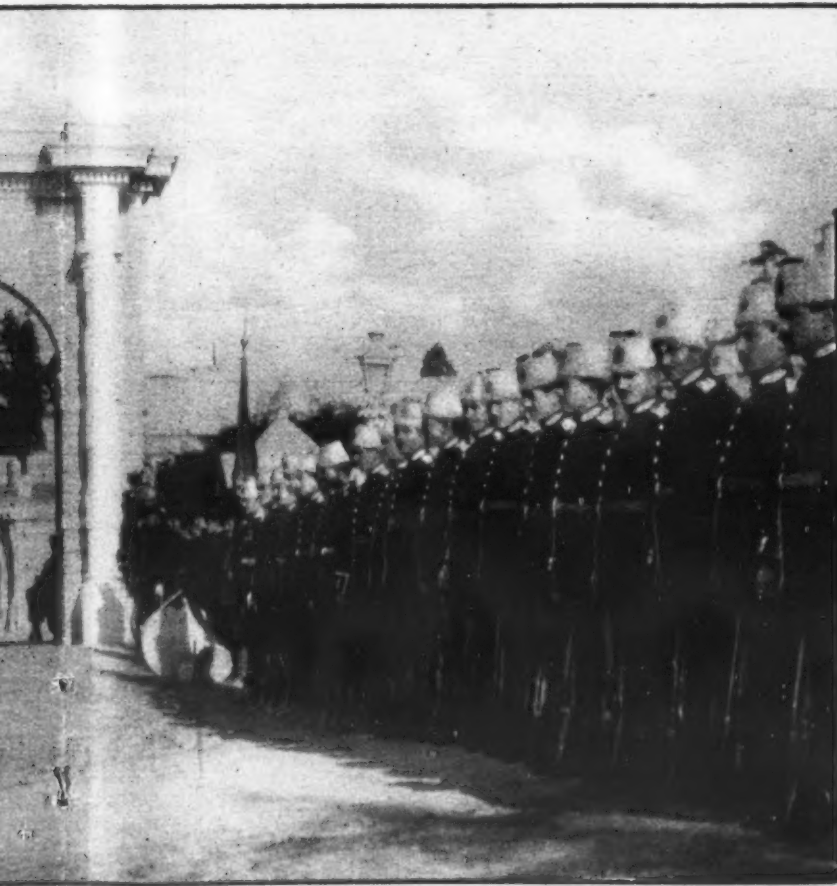
Group of pictures showing the capital.

Guards in Constantinople

interesting features, but because they could be taken at all. Until very strictest precautions, and photography of many of the places shown would and reactionary of Governments is affected by modern tendencies, and now engrossing the attention of the allied statesmen almost to the exclusion of the problem are made almost every day. The Turk still seems each other, and already differences in sentiment can be noticed among as awakened a flame of protest in Great Britain. The British Government on the Moslem populations of India and Egypt. France favors could have an undue influence over the Dardanelles. In the meantime the and elsewhere in the Turkish dominions.



THE ROUTE HIS CARRIAGE PASSES WHEN HE VISITS AND SWORN TO PROTECT HIM WITH THEIR LIVES.



OF THE ROYAL PALACE TO ACT AS HIS ESCORT ON TRIP THE PALACE, WHICH IS NOTED FOR ITS COSTLINESS AND AUTY.

Group of the Sultan's aids and military advisers photographed on the steps of the palace in Constantinople. At right is an American officer on duty in the Turkish capital.



GATEWAY TO THE IMPERIAL PALACE AT YILDIZ KIOSK. THE BEAUTIFUL GATES ARE NOTABLE FOR THEIR DELICATE AND WONDERFUL CARVINGS.



Ruling Figure and Internal Conditions in Russia



One of the trains loaded with Bolshevik propaganda, which was distributed broadcast in the form of news sheets and pamphlets as the train passed along the various fronts. It helped greatly in the disorganization of forces opposed to the Soviet regime. The placard on the train reads: "Proletarians of all people, unite."



Nikolai Lenin, the head of the Soviet Government, walking with his sister along the streets of Moscow, which is now the capital. No guard accompanies him and there have been no reports of recent attempts to assassinate him, although he has a host of bitter enemies. In 1918 he was shot at and narrowly escaped. The girl who had tried to kill him was tortured and executed.



NIKOLAI LENIN.

Head and master mind of the Bolshevik regime. The picture is an interesting character study and is a recent one, having just arrived from Moscow. He was a fugitive from Russia during the early part of the war, but when the Russians were tiring of the conflict was given free transport by Germany to Russia, where he successfully carried out the revolution.

(© International.)



Another view is here shown of the Alexander III. statue with the crowned head lying on the ground. Alexander III. was bitterly hated while living and was finally destroyed by the explosion of a Nihilist bomb while he was driving along the Nevsky Prospect. Living and dead he was pursued by his enemies' vengeance.

The monuments of the Czarist regime are being dismantled or destroyed as rapidly as possible in Soviet Russia. The statue of Alexander III. is here shown being taken apart. It is to be re-erected in one of the museums. Imperial insignia are also being taken down or erased from public buildings.

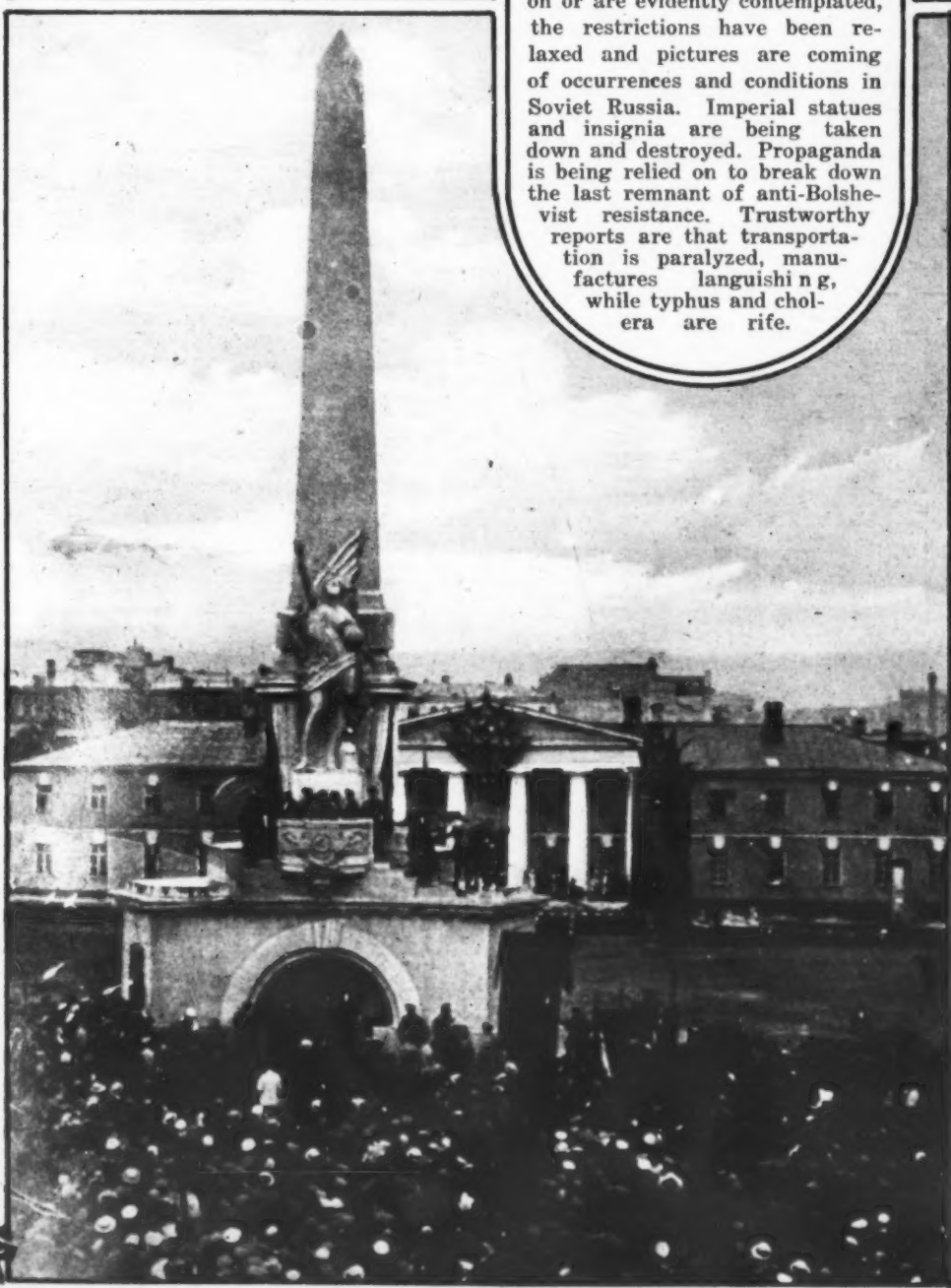
FOR the last two years Russia has been shut off from the knowledge of other nations by the wall of Bolshevism. Sufficient information has come, however, some from escaped fugitives, some from consular and ambassadorial sources, some from official reports of Bolshevik authorities, to let the world know that a reign of blood and terror has existed that has scarcely if ever been paralleled in history. Now that negotiations for peace are either going on or are evidently contemplated, the restrictions have been relaxed and pictures are coming of occurrences and conditions in Soviet Russia. Imperial statues and insignia are being taken down and destroyed. Propaganda is being relied on to break down the last remnant of anti-Bolshevist resistance. Trustworthy reports are that transportation is paralyzed, manufactures languishing, while typhus and cholera are rife.



One of the most interesting photographs recently brought from Bolshevik Russia is this one showing a chorus singing at the foot of the Andreyev obelisk, erected to the memory of the famous Russian author in a square of Moscow. Immense throngs attended the ceremonies.

(© International)

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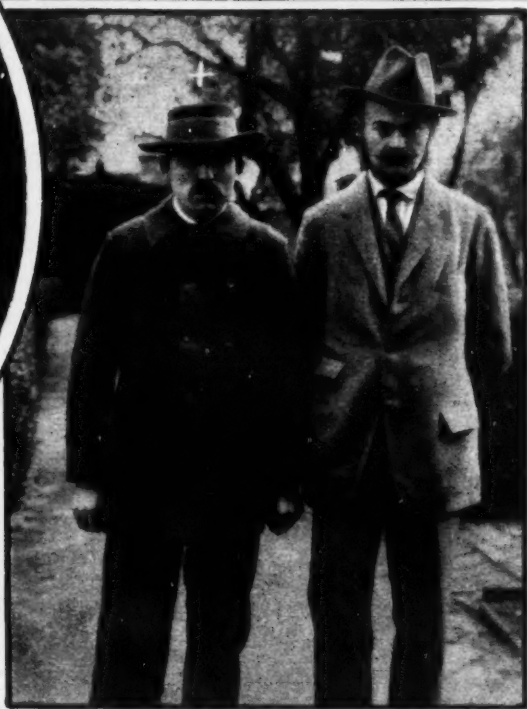
Obelisk erected to the memory of the Russian author, Andreyev, who died during the war. His death was hastened by the excitement of a Bolshevik raid near the town where he was residing. He was a writer of great ability, though his works are characterized by horror and morbid introspection.

(© International.)

Figures and Events in Distracted and Shrunk Hungary



NICHOLAS HORTHY, chosen on March 1 as Protector of Hungary. He took the oath of office amid great enthusiasm. He has monarchical tendencies. (© International.)

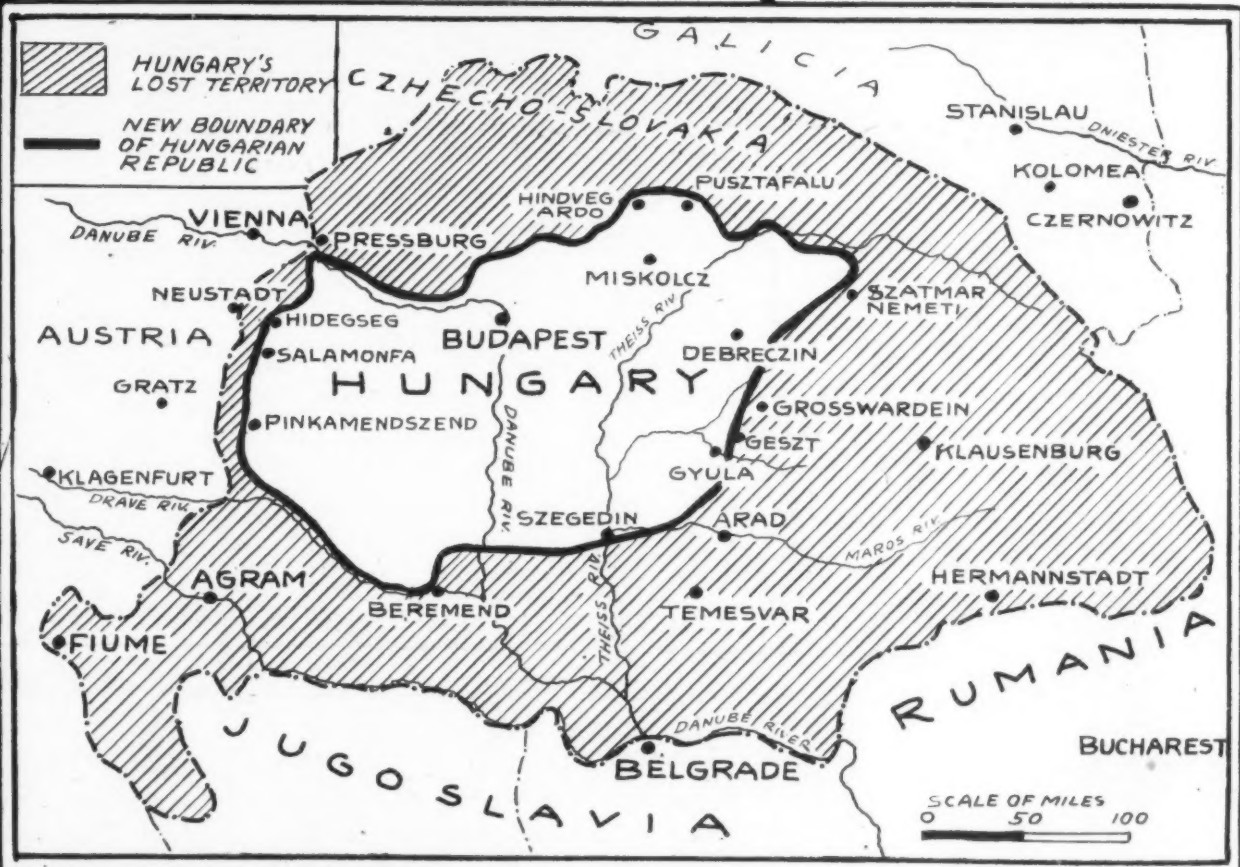


TWO "RED" HUNGARIAN LEADERS, POLAI (LEFT) AND SSABADAS. THE FORMER HAS BEEN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

THE Treaty of Peace with Hungary, handed to the Hungarian delegates by the Allies at Neuilly in January, aroused a storm of protest among the Hungarian people as soon as the terms became known. Count Apponyi, the head of the delegation, announced that the treaty in the form dictated would never be signed. In addition to the loss of territory to Italy, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, her military forces are to be reduced to 35,000 men and no guns of a larger calibre than 105 millimetres are to be permitted. Hungary is to give the Allied Powers an option on the delivery of railway coal for five years, the coal to go to Yugoslavia. In addition to her own public debt she is obligated to pay her proportion of the Austro-Hungarian debt. Part of the expense of the armies of occupation is to be fixed by the Reparations Commission. Despite her protests, the indications are that Hungary will be compelled to sign the treaty as framed, although there may be some minor modifications. A strong sentiment is showing itself for a monarchy. In the election beginning Jan. 25 about 95 per cent. of the votes cast indicated a desire for a monarchical form of government. This was emphasized on March 1 by the choice of Admiral Horthy, a man of strong monarchical tendencies as Protector of Hungary.



COL. LEHAR, ARDENT SUPPORTER OF EX-EMPEROR CARL AND INVOLVED IN MONARCHIST PLOT. (© Press Illustrating Service.)



MAP OF HUNGARY AS IT IS CREATED BY THE TERMS OF THE TREATY OF NEUILLY. SHADED PART SHOWS LOST TERRITORY.



The terms of the treaty handed to the Hungarian delegates at Neuilly aroused intense indignation and protest in that country. Large parts of her territory are given to other States and she is placed under heavy financial obligations. The above cartoon is indicative of popular feeling. It asks whether the Allies wish "four Alsaces" to disturb the peace of Europe.



This cartoon represents Hungary in extremis with enemies attacking on all sides.



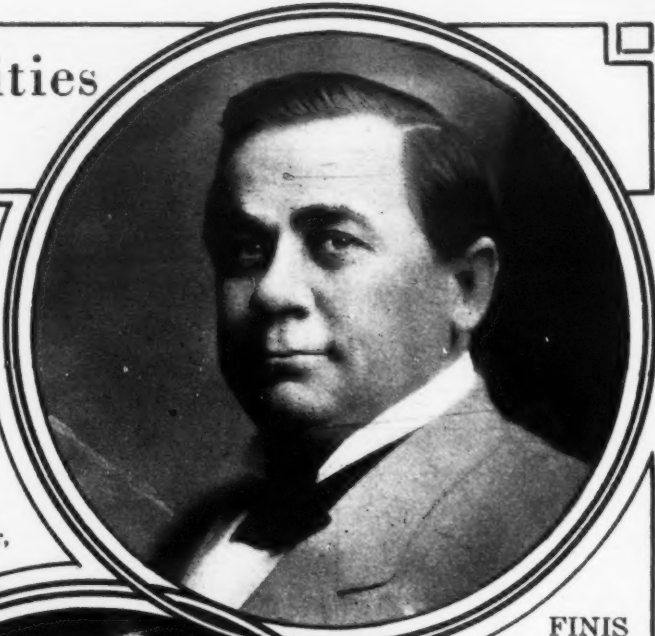
SNAKY FORMS AND TALON CLAWS ARE PORTRAYED AS ROBBING HUNGARY OF TERRITORY.

Hungary, at the mercy of the storm and almost overwhelmed, is here pictured by the cartoonist as sending out S O S signals.

Washington Personalities in the News



CHAS. R. CRANE, recently appointed by the President as Minister to China, succeeding Paul Reinsch, resigned. Mr. Crane has large business interests in Chicago.
(© Keystone View Co.)

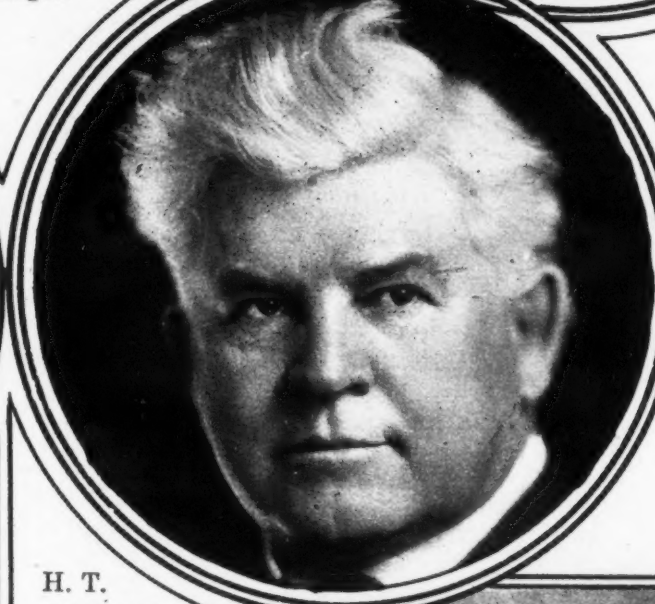


FINIS J. GARRETT, Democratic Representative from Tennessee, who recently had an exciting controversy with Representative Frear.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

THE week in Washington has brought forth the appointment of Charles R. Crane of Chicago as Minister to China. The strained relations between Japan and China make the appointment one of more than usual significance. Senator Simmons of North Carolina was appointed by the Democratic Senators who are tending toward ratification of the Treaty even with reservations to see President Wilson, with a view of getting his opinion on a modification of Article X. The President, however, did not see him, but wrote a letter respecting his views, which are in the main unchanged.



W. L. IGOE, Democratic Representative from Missouri, who vigorously attacked Volstead law.



H. T. RAINEY, Democratic Representative from Illinois, prominent in recent hearing on bonus question.



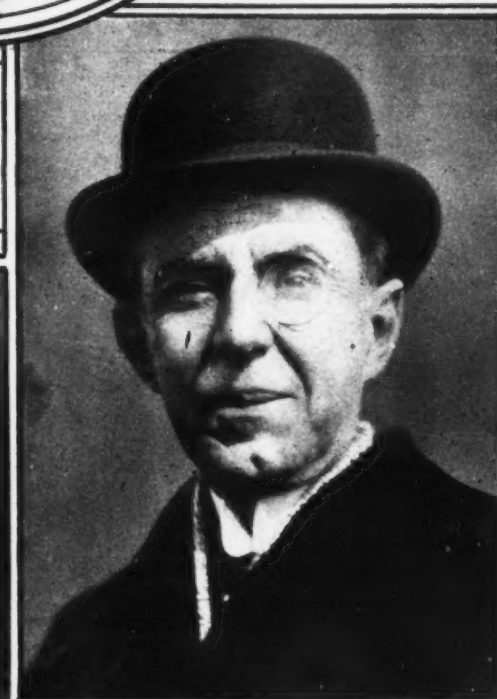
FRANK H. HITCHCOCK, former Postmaster General of the United States, who has recently undertaken the management of General Wood's campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination. Mr. Hitchcock is an able and experienced campaigner and his work will be watched with interest.



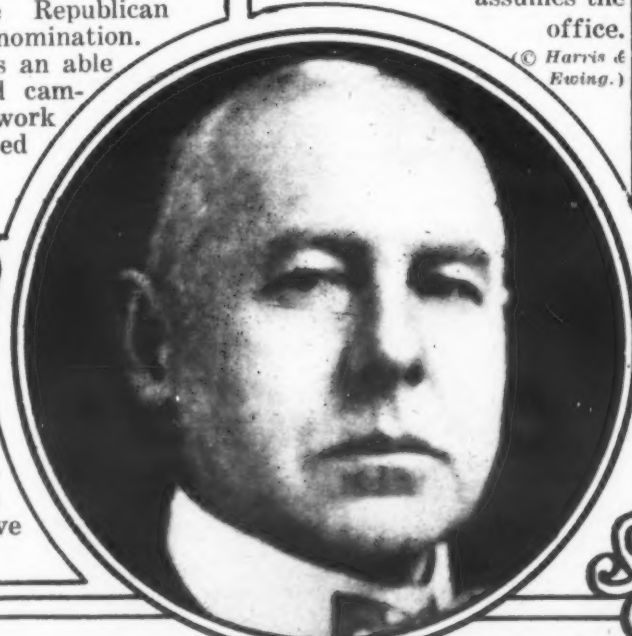
A. T. VOGELSANG, Acting Secretary of the Interior until Judge Payne assumes the office.
(© Harris & Ewing.)



F. M. SIMMONS, Democratic Senator from North Carolina, recently appointed to see the President regarding treaty.
(© Harris & Ewing.)



AUGUSTO ALAZAR, new Ambassador from Brazil to the United States, who recently arrived in New York. He has had a long and distinguished public career. The development of South American trade makes his coming a matter of unusual importance.
(© Wide World Photos.)



J. A. FREAR, Republican Representative from Wisconsin, who had a spirited verbal interchange with Representative Garrett.



JULIUS BARNES, head of the U. S. Grain Corporation, who proposes the sending of soft grade wheat for European relief.

Baseball
Players
Training
on
Southern
Fields



Regulars and "rookies" of the New York Giants tossing the medicine ball about on their training field at San Antonio, Texas.

(© International.)



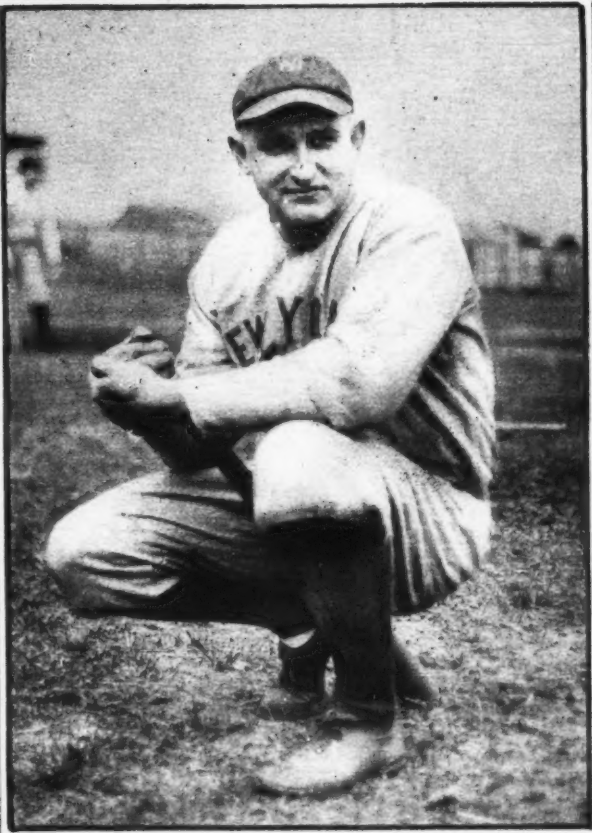
"BABE" RUTH, Greatest batter in either of the major leagues, who is counted on for many home runs this season for the Yankees.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



At left is Manager McGraw of the Giants standing beside George Kelly, who will probably succeed Hal Chase at first base.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



CARL MAYS, probably greatest underhand pitcher in the game.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



MILLER HUGGINS, manager of the Yankees, batting flies to fielders at Jacksonville, Fla.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



DIAMOND AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA., WHERE THE PLAYERS OF THE NEW YORK AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM ARE GETTING INTO SHAPE FOR A SEASON'S PLAYING WHICH THEY HOPE WILL WIN FOR THEM THE PENNANT.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

THE WANDERING MOUNTAIN

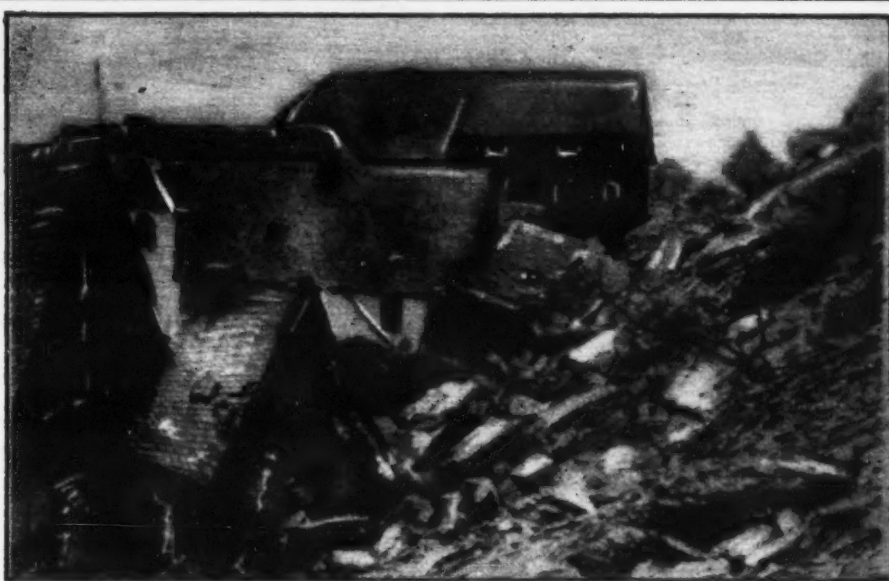


THE NOLLING MOUNTAIN AND THE VILLAGE OF LORCH ON THE RHINE BEFORE THE MOUNTAIN BEGAN TO MOVE.

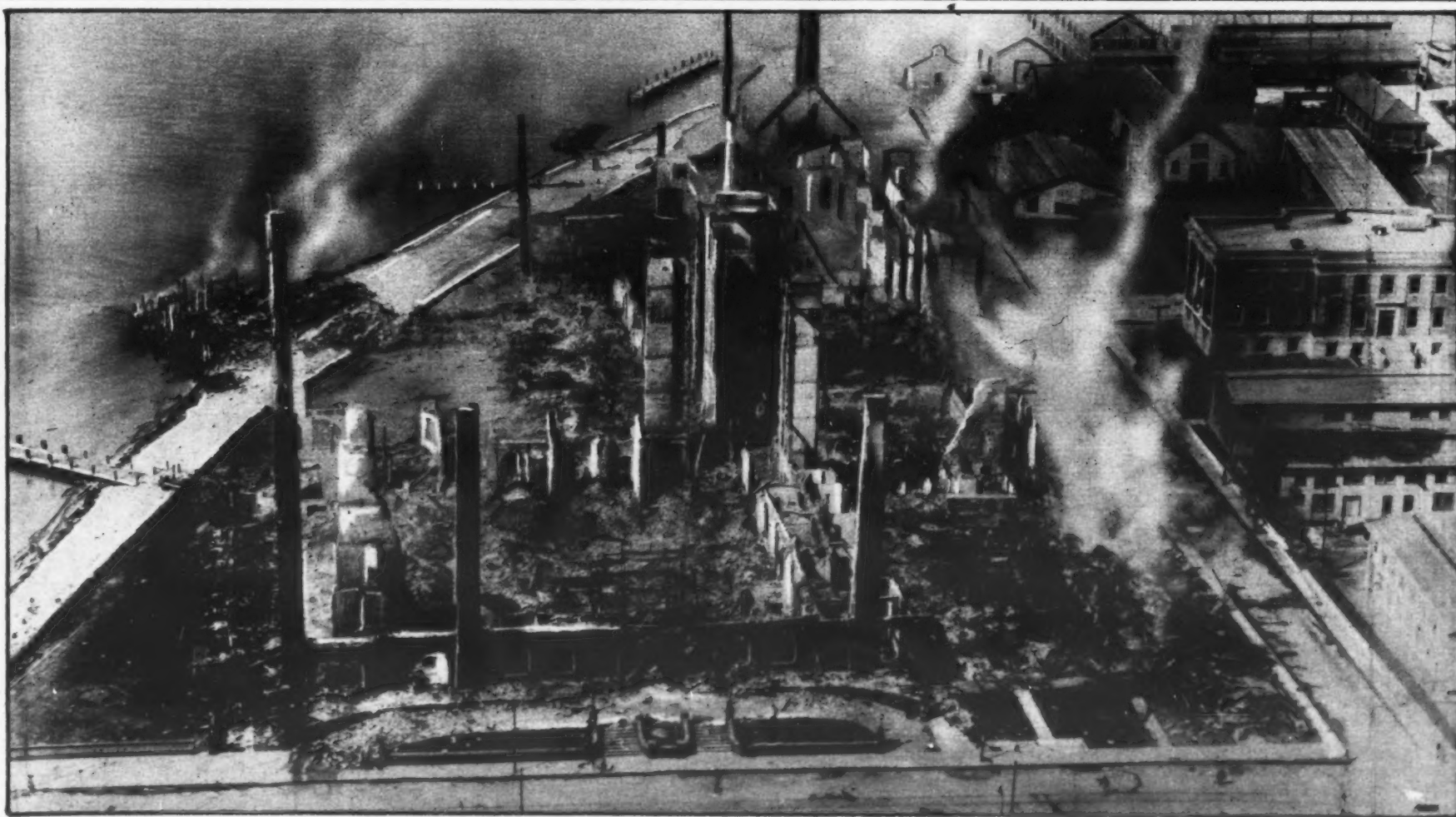
A YEAR ago the mountain of Nolling, near the little town of Lorch; at the conjunction of the Wisper and the Rhine, began to act in a manner never before known, and caused consternation among the people. Fragments of the mountain near the top were loosened and boulders came crashing down. It was soon evident that the mountain was moving from its base. It had endured from time immemorial and the ruins of a stately mediaeval castle were on the top. Great fissures were opened, and one Sunday, while the population was at church, the whole top of the mountain was dislodged and came down, crushing many of the houses. Only their presence at the church saved the lives of many of the villagers. Attempts have been made by blasting to stop the relentless movement of the mountain, but nothing has availed, as the impelling force seems to come from the interior of the mountain. The greatest experts in Germany, including the geologists Bey-schlag and Lepple, have been unable to explain the phenomenon. The mountain is composed of slate and quartz, is covered with vineyards, and there is no indication of volcanic action. The inhabitants are hoping against hope that when the mountain reaches the brink of the Wisper its movement may stop.



PART OF THE MOUNTAIN WHERE THE MOVEMENT WAS GREATEST, SHOWING HOUSES IN DANGER.



HUNDREDS OF TONS OF ROCK SLOWLY AND RELENTLESSLY CRUSHING HOUSES OF LORCH.



SMOKING RUINS OF THE FAMOUS HOTEL CHAMBERLIN AT OLD POINT COMFORT, VA., PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE AIR. THE LOSS IS MORE THAN A MILLION DOLLARS.

(© International.)

News Pictures of Flood and Storm, Trapping the Alligator



New Brunswick, N. J., looking north on Albany Street, showing autos and trucks trying to cross the flooded area. The high water mark reached is shown by the ice on the fence, buildings and telegraph poles. Rowboats are being used as conveyances. The flood was caused by a combination of heavy rains, a sudden thaw and ice jams in the Raritan River. Washouts occurred on parts of the railroads in the State which, in conjunction with all the Eastern Atlantic States, caught the tail end of the blizzard which came in from the West on March 6.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

New York in Winter. At the right may be seen Dr. Friedman's invention that removes ice and snow at the rate of five miles an hour. An endless chain of buckets, revolving in front, carries the snow into a hopper at the rear, whence it is removed to trucks.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Spectacular fire caused in Chicago by a gas main being ignited by the blowing out of an electric fuse. For a time the fire proved most obstinate, and frequent explosions threatened the destruction of a large amount of property in the South Side section of the city. The firemen were compelled to work for twenty hours before the flames were extinguished.

(© International.)



in His Lair and Striking Features Caught by the Camera



A species of sport unknown in the North is that of alligator hunting. The alligator, like the bear, hibernates in Winter and the hunters seek out the lairs, drag them out and dispatch them. This party has lost its bearings in the swamp and one mounted on a comrade's shoulder is trying to get location. Note alligator skins he carries draped about him. (© International.)



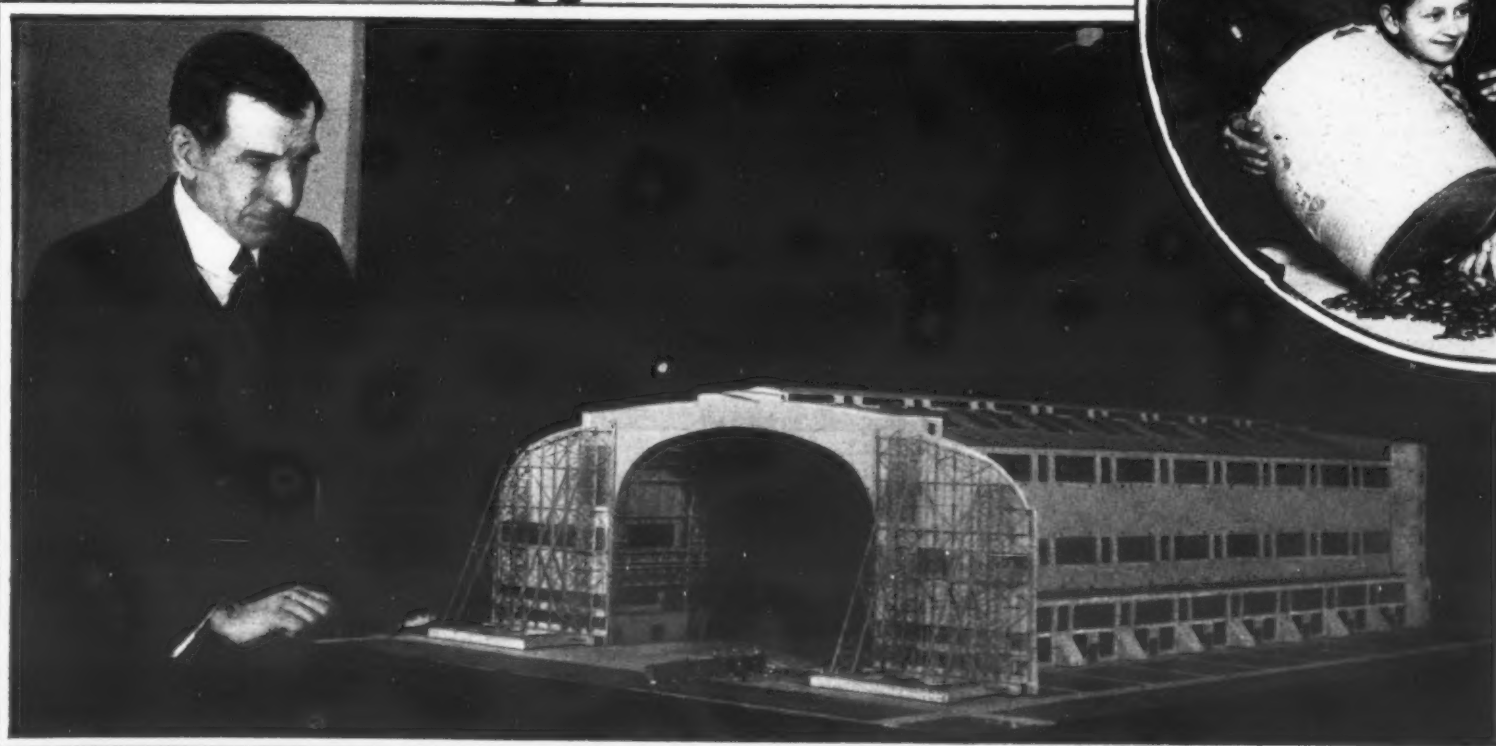
The alligators hibernate eight or ten in a hole. They are dragged out with a pole and hook and killed with clubs or hammers. A hunter is waiting to give one the coup de grace, while another is skinning a recent capture. (© International.)



In the background is the noble Lincoln Memorial Building at Washington. The exterior has been practically completed and the interior is nearly finished. As can be seen, however, a great deal remains to be done before the grounds are properly laid out. (© Harris & Ewing.)



Money, chiefly in pennies, collected in small barrels by New York schoolboys for the starving children of Armenia and Syria. As the result of three days' work among their classmates, they collected \$86.85, and are here seen emptying their barrel before the members of the Relief Committee, to be counted and forwarded. (© International.)



SCALE MODEL OF THE MAMMOTH DIRIGIBLE HANGAR TO BE ERECTED BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT AT LAKEHURST, N. J. THE HANGAR WILL BE 800 FEET LONG, 265 FEET WIDE AND 74 FEET HIGH. IT CAN HOLD A TEN-MILLION CUBIC FOOT AIRSHIP. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

Favorite
Moving
Picture Stars
Now Prominent
in the
News



MARY PICKFORD,
popular screen artist whose reputation
is nation-wide and who is especially
effective in youthful roles.
(© Moody.)



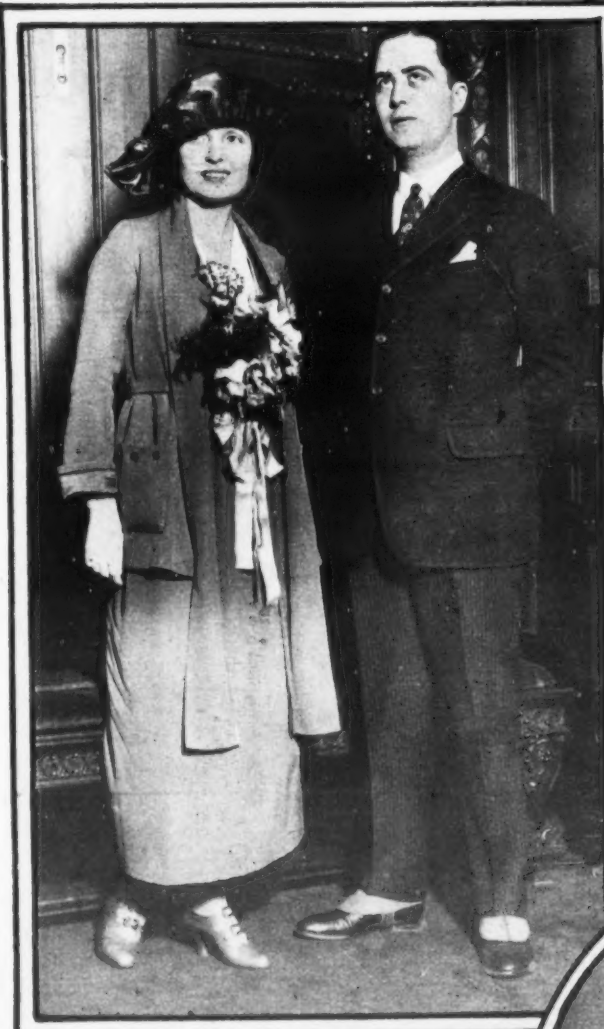
PAU-
LINE
FREDERICK,
who has scored notable triumphs in spoken
and motion drama.



NAZ-
IMOVA,
emotional
actress of
foreign
birth, es-
pecially
strong in
tragic
parts.



THEDA BARA,
known for her impersonation of "vam-
pires" and soon to appear in
regular drama.



ALICE JOYCE,
well-known film star, and her hus-
band, James Regan, Jr., to whom
she was married March 6.



DOROTHY
GISH,
one of the popular Gish sisters.
She is especially effective in
mischievous and prankish roles.



ELSIE FERGUSON,
actress of charm and distinction,
now appearing in the speaking
drama.



LILIAN
GISH,
who has been
strikingly suc-
cessful in wistful
and pathetic roles.

Wireless Telephone Device of Youthful Sailor



ROBERT K. TRUMP (AT LEFT), A FORMER SAILOR, ONLY TWENTY-ONE YEARS OLD, SHOWING THE GENERATOR OF HIS WIRELESS TELEPHONE TO A VISITOR. LIVING IN TOPEKA, KANSAS, HE CAN HEAR MUSIC PLAYED IN NEW YORK.

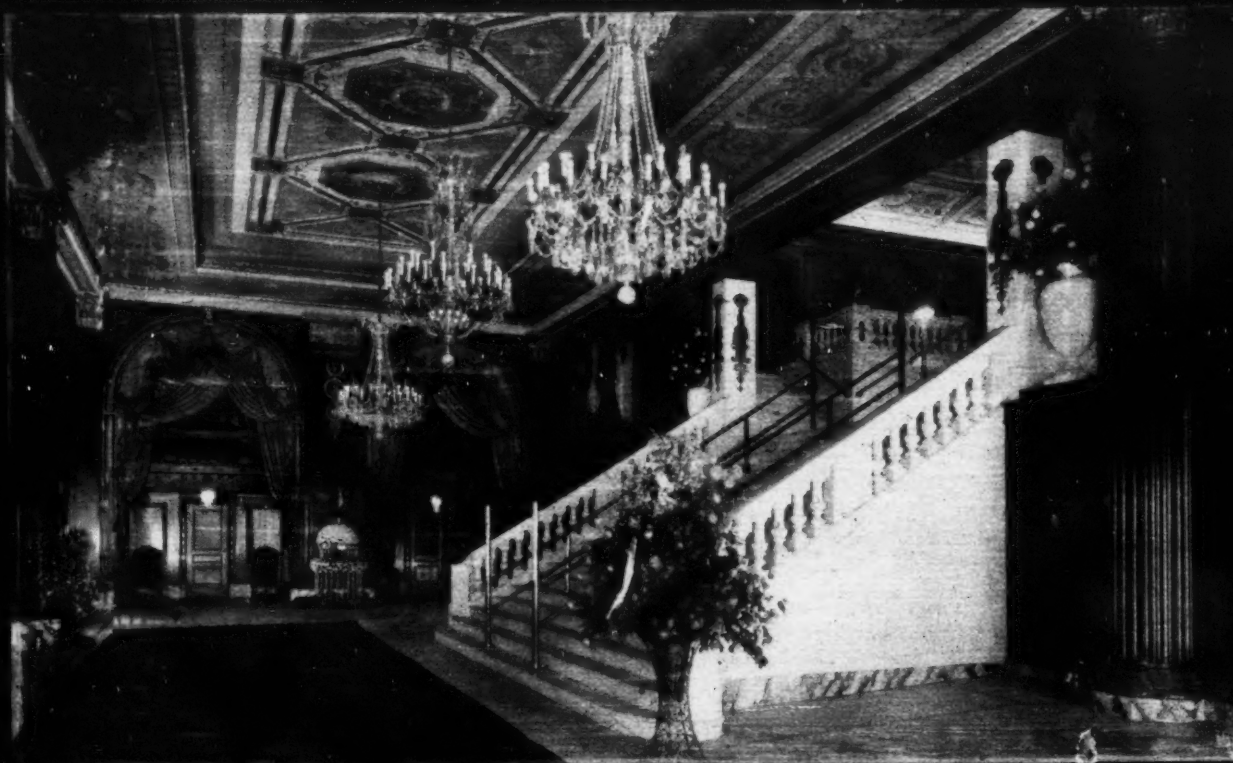


YOUNG INVENTOR WHO WITH HIS WIRELESS TELEPHONE CAN HEAR SOUNDS A THOUSAND MILES AWAY.

An interesting and important application of a now familiar principle has been made by a young Kansas inventor, Robert K. Trump of Topeka. He has contrived a generator of sufficient power to enable him to talk easily with people as far distant from Topeka as New York. Recently he overheard a conversation between Robert F. Gowen, Chief Engineer of the De Forest Radio Telephone and Telegraph Com-

pany and R. H. G. Matthews, a Chicago amateur, when they were trying out a generator of but one-third of one kilowatt power and a new vacuum tube called the oscillion. He is a musician also, and with the saxophone that is seen at the right he frequently entertains fellow-amateurs hundreds of miles away. Mr. Trump was formerly a sailor.

(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)

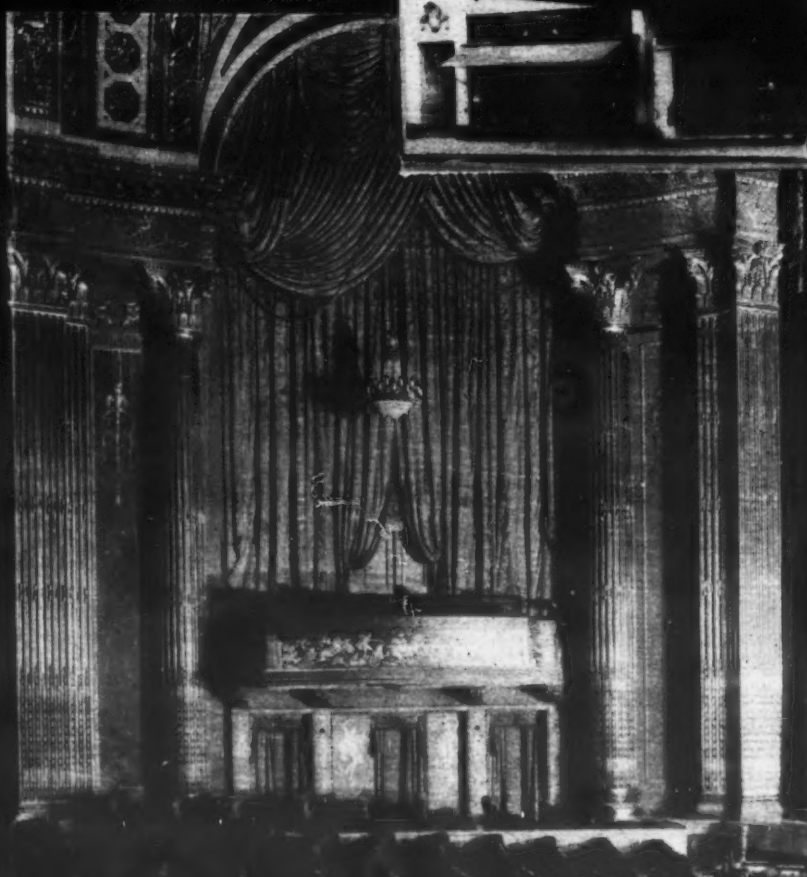


FOYER
AND
GRAND
STAIRCASE

OUTSIDE VIEW



DETAIL OF BOXES



THE CAPITOL

New York

THE LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL THEATRE
IN THE WORLD, DEVOTED TO MOTION-PICTURE EX-
HIBITION DE LUXE IN CONJUNCTION WITH GRAND
OPERA, AND HOME OF THE CAPITOL SYMPHONY
ORCHESTRA OF EIGHTY MUSICIANS.